

W. Germans Ask for Evidence on Ex-Nazi

United Press International
LUDWIGSBURG, West Germany — West Germany would try a space scientist who renounced his U.S. citizenship and returned to Germany if the United States provides proof that he committed crimes in the Nazi era, a government spokesman said Friday.

But the spokesman for the Central Agency for the Prosecution of Nazi Crimes said it had no evidence that Arthur L.H. Rudolph, who worked on both the Nazi and American rocket programs, did anything criminal during World War II.

The official said the agency asked the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations in July for the information it had that prompted the allegation that Mr. Rudolph was responsible for inhumane treatment of concentration camp inmates assigned to work in an underground V-2 rocket factory.

The spokesman said the American office replied it would send documents in late September or October, but they had not arrived.

"We have no information that implicates Rudolph," the spokesman said. "If the Americans send us such information we will examine it and open proceedings if warranted."

Authorities in Washington announced Wednesday that Mr. Rudolph, 78, who lived in San Jose, California, left for West Germany

in March and voluntarily renounced the American citizenship he gained in the 1950s.

His action followed charges that he mistreated slave labor when he was chief of operations for production of the V-2 Reprisal rockets used against Britain in World War II.

After the war he was brought with Werner von Braun and 116 other German scientists to the United States, where he was chief coordinator of the Saturn-5 program that sent U.S. astronauts to the moon.

■ **Other Former Nazis Sought**

Mary Thornton and Thomas O'Toole of The Washington Post reported from Washington.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was not the only federal agency to use the services of former Nazis, according to federal sources. The Army, Air Force and Navy also have used suspected former Nazi war criminals in high-level research positions, the sources said.

Some are now under active investigation by the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, which has responsibility for tracking former Nazi war criminals in the United States, according to the sources.

NASA has refused to comment on how many of the German scientists other than Mr. von Braun and Mr. Rudolph worked for the U.S.

space program. The agency is maintaining what one of its spokesmen called a "strong silence" on the matter.

Neal M. Sher, who heads the Office of Special Investigations, has declined comment on whether his office was investigating other German scientists who came to the United States after World War II.

But other sources familiar with the Office of Special Investigations operations say that there are active files on many former Nazi scientists, including one Air Force aerospace medical expert who conducted many experiments on live human subjects at the Dachau concentration camp.

One source said that the Justice Department probably would have conducted an investigation of Mr. von Braun except that he died in 1977, before the creation of the Office of Special Investigations in 1979. The source said Mr. von Braun "was a Nazi... in the sense that he was a good German soldier." But he added that there was no indication that Mr. von Braun was involved directly in persecution as Mr. Rudolph allegedly was.

Allan A. Ryan Jr., who preceded Mr. Sher as director of the Office of Special Investigations, said in an interview Thursday that he believed there were at least 10,000 Nazi war criminals in the United States.

In a new book called "Quiet

Neighbors, Prosecuting Nazi War Criminals in America," Mr. Ryan charges that U.S. immigration policy just after the war did little to discourage former Nazis and Nazi collaborators from lying about their pasts and moving to the United States. Most entered the country under the Displaced Persons Act and have faded into anonymity.

Mr. Ryan said the German scientists fell into a different category. But he and other current and former Justice Department officials said that, while the scientists worked for the Nazi government, there was no reason to believe that most were war criminals actively involved in persecution.

"There was a great premium placed on getting these people into the country," Mr. Ryan said. "The Army knew that Rudolph had been at the V-2 missile facility. They didn't know — but they could have found out — about the slave labor. I'm not saying there was a coverup. (But) they didn't want to go looking for things they didn't want to know."

■ **Another Former Nazi Leaves**

The Justice Department said Friday that a former New Jersey man has voluntarily renounced his U.S. citizenship and left the country rather than contest government charges that he persecuted Jews in Nazi-occupied eastern Europe during World War II. The Associated Press reported from Washington.



Arthur L.H. Rudolph, right, in November 1967 with Werner von Braun after the launch of the Saturn 5.

John Awdziej, 79, a retired draftsman formerly of Roselle Park, New Jersey, agreed in January to leave the United States permanently by Feb. 28. He relinquished his U.S. citizenship in Stuttgart, West Germany, on March 2.

The agreement was part of a settlement with the department's Office of Special Investigations. It

that settlement, Mr. Awdziej admitted that he served during World War II as a regional major in Nazi-occupied Byelorussia, where most of the Jewish population was murdered.

WORLD BRIEFS

Israel Softens Stand on Lebanon Talks

JERUSALEM (NYT) — Israel has softened its conditions for troop withdrawal talks with Lebanon and is now prepared to hold negotiations on a military level rather than exclusively between diplomats, an Israeli Foreign Ministry official said Friday.

Israeli officials are still awaiting a response to their new position from the Beirut government, which has been refusing to engage in direct diplomatic negotiations with the Israelis, since that would imply a degree of recognition and normalized relations the Lebanese are unwilling to concede right now.

The Lebanese apparently are awaiting a clear signal from Damascus on how to proceed and a senior Israeli defense official said he expected the Lebanese to come back "with some very flexible Israeli stand appears to be counterproposal." The slightly more flexible Israeli stand appears to be part of a general approach by the new government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

South Africa Frees 74 in Namibia

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — The government has freed 74 black nationalists detained in South-West Africa, or Namibia, since 1978 and an Indian activist jailed earlier this month in South Africa.

The releases came as the Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Bishop Desmond Tutu, returned home Thursday to a joyous welcome from supporters. The government refrained from comment on the award to the black anti-apartheid leader, but did not interfere with the celebration.

The 74 people freed in South-West Africa, which is ruled by South Africa, were captured during a raid on a guerrilla camp of the insurgent South-West Africa People's Organization in southern Angola. Also freed was Kader Hassim, an opposition politician who had been imprisoned in South Africa since early this month without charge.

Discord Seen in Assad Visit to Moscow

MOSCOW (NYT) — The three-day visit of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria ended with a joint call for unity with the Palestinian liberation movement, but there are indications both sides disagreed on that and other Middle East policy questions.

Western and Middle Eastern diplomats said Syria was concerned about a series of Soviet overtures in moderate Arab states and Moscow's increased backing for Iraq in its war with Iran, a nation supported by Syria.

The diplomats cited language in the Soviet-Syrian communiqué, released at the end of Mr. Assad's visit Thursday, and the omission of Mr. Assad's speeches in the Soviet press as evidence of disagreement between the Kremlin and its closest ally in the Middle East.

Wide Search Planned in Candy Case

TOKYO (UPI) — Police announced Friday they will search 3.2 million homes and offices in an attempt to snare an extortion gang that has been lacing candy with cyanide.

Authorities said 130,000 police officers have been mobilized to begin looking Monday for the gang that calls itself "Man With 21 Faces" and has demanded 100 million yen (\$404,000) from the Morinaga & Co. candy company. No one has been hurt and the company has refused the ransom.

The police search will cover 2.86 million households and 365,000 offices in the Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto area, the nation's second most populous region, situated 500 miles (800 kilometers) southwest of Tokyo.

U.K. Electricians Reject Miners' Call

LONDON (AP) — British power station workers voted overwhelmingly Friday against taking action to support coal miners who have been on strike for 32 weeks.

About 57 percent of the 43,000 members of the electricians' union voted in a secret ballot. The result was 20,042 against to 3,864 in favor of supporting the miners, the union announced.

The union's leadership had consistently argued against using a threat to electricity supplies in any other union's labor disputes.

For the Record

President François Mitterrand of France arrived in Algiers Friday for a brief visit aimed at healing the rift in French-Algerian relations caused by his surprise trip to neighboring Morocco in August. He was met by President Chadli Bendjedid. (AP)

Philippine terrorists believed to be Communists attacked three villages about 600 miles (960 kilometers) southeast of Manila and killed 29 people, the Philippine News Agency reported Friday. (AP)

The East German leader, Erich Honecker, left Finland Friday after a four-day visit, his first journey to a non-Communist country since postponing a trip to West Germany last month. (Reuters)

Two Frenchmen were indicted in Athens Friday on charges of illegally shipping weapons through Greek airspace after Athens airport customs officials found 7,530 Italian-made pistols aboard an airplane operated by SPAIR, a French charter company, a court spokesman said. They were the pilot, Gilbert Hughes, 37, and an employee, Christian Paul de Jouglaux, 46. (AP)

The U.S. Embassy in Beirut is preparing a list of security options that includes scaling down the already reduced American presence to a bare minimum, diplomatic sources said Friday. It was learned the embassy has been quietly evacuating dependents and "nonessential" personnel in response to new terrorist threats. (NYT)

Chile said Friday it was dropping the issue of an alleged cannon bombardment from Argentina across the Beagle Channel. Chilean officials charged Thursday that an Argentine cannon fired eight rounds across the channel at a Chilean lighthouse shortly after the two countries had initiated a treaty in Rome to end the dispute; Argentina denied the claim. (AP)

President Ronald Reagan will meet next week with about 75 American students who were evacuated from Grenada during the U.S. invasion. He will receive the students at the White House on Oct. 24 ceremony, a day before the first anniversary of the invasion. (AP)

Shultz Says U.S. Is Prepared To Negotiate With Russians

(Continued from Page 1)

be linked to improved Soviet conduct in other areas.

Instead, he said, "linkage is a tactical question" whose use should be tempered by awareness that "it may not always make sense for us to break off negotiations or suspend agreements."

Mr. Shultz sought to explain how the administration hopes to build on the recent talks at the White House between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gromyko. He also appeared to be setting the stage for the positions that Mr. Reagan will take on U.S.-Soviet relations in his debate Sunday night with the Democratic presidential nominee, Walter F. Mondale.

Mr. Shultz gave an oblique but upbeat response to the points made by President Konstantin U. Chernenko in an interview Tuesday with The Washington Post. Mr. Chernenko called for an equitable agreement on at least one of four arms-control issues.

They were Moscow's proposal to prevent the militarization of outer space; a mutual freeze on nuclear weapons; ratification by the United States of test-ban treaties and a U.S. pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Although he did not refer directly to the four points, Mr. Shultz said: "We stand ready to join the Soviets in equal and verifiable arms-reduction agreements and we are prepared to move rapidly to discuss both offensive and defensive systems, including those that operate in or through space."

On the linkage issue, which long has been a matter of controversy in

Swiss Plan to Repatriate Tamils Draws Protests

Iain Guest

International Herald Tribune
BERN — A decision by the Swiss government to send back to Sri Lanka 1,700 Tamils seeking asylum here has provoked protests from refugee workers and human rights groups and raised fears among Tamils that other European governments might follow Switzerland's example.

An estimated 30,000 Tamils fled in Europe following an outbreak of communal violence in Sri Lanka in July of last year, and the Swiss decision was the first to officially jeopardize their status.

The Swiss move was announced recently by the outgoing minister of justice, Rudolf Friedrich, after two senior officials in his ministry, Peter Hess and Urs Hadorn, spent eight days in Sri Lanka in August.

The two officials reported that in Sri Lanka "security forces and in particular the army have not always been under control." They also found that Tamils are liable to be arrested and questioned about membership in banned organizations.

But the officials concluded that there was no evidence that detainees were subjected to torture and that the situation of Tamils in Sri Lanka was no worse than that facing many minority groups in the developing nations. Given this, they said, the 1,700 seekers of asylum in Switzerland could be sent back without danger.

On Jan. 10, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees asked European governments to suspend repatriation of Tamils until the situation in Sri Lanka was clarified. Diplomats said that the commissioner renewed the appeal on May 1 and that until the Swiss decision, Western governments appeared to be respecting it.

Although Mr. Friedrich explained that no Tamil would be sent back until his individual request for asylum had been considered, several newspapers noted that only one Tamil had been granted refugee status in Switzerland and that 170 requests had been rejected.

The Swiss branch of Amnesty International expressed "astonishment and profound disappointment" at Mr. Friedrich's announcement and predicted that Tamils who had sought asylum abroad would be singled out for harassment if they were forced to return.

Last year Amnesty International

reported that hundreds of Tamils were injured or killed during the clashes with majority Sinhalese in Sri Lanka. And later the organization said that a new law in Sri Lanka that prevents detainees from seeing a lawyer could facilitate torture.

"It's well known that torture happens in these people," Christoph Fisch, a former official in the Swiss Ministry of Justice, said of the Tamils. Mr. Fisch resigned earlier this year when Mr. Hess and Mr. Hadorn rejected his recommendation that the Tamils should not be sent back.

Last year, 28,300 Sri Lankans were registered as arriving in Britain. Although only 226 applied for political asylum, a spokesman at a Tamil information center in London said that several thousand Tamils fled to Britain following the disturbances.

In France, a government official said that about 2,000 Sri Lankans requested asylum there last year. In West Germany, 6,000 to 7,000 requests for asylum were made in 1983. As in France, there was no overall estimate for the number of Tamils in the country.

In Switzerland, the 1,700 Tamils account for only a small percentage of the 20,000 cases of asylum now pending, but they have drawn wide press coverage because of reported involvement in violence and disturbances in Bern.

■ **Tamils Fast in Protest**

Several hundred Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka fasted in a Bern church on Friday to protest the decision of the Swiss government to repatriate Tamils whose requests for asylum have been refused, informed sources said here, according to Agence France-Presse. The Tamils are asking the Federal Council to instruct police not to carry out the repatriation decision.

■ **Swing Voters Are Target**

(Continued from Page 1)

paign commercials from the Reagan camp and Mr. Reagan's own statements condemning the Democratic nominee.

The Republicans are trying to cut off the conversion process that Mr. Mondale put in motion on Oct. 7. With a barrage of negative campaigning, Mr. Reagan's strategists hope to drive down Mr. Mondale's approval rating before the candidates take the stage in Kansas City.

As political strategies go, this one is straightforward. So is the Mondale strategy of using television commercials and speeches this week to suggest that Mr. Reagan, by virtue of his age and political philosophy, is no longer up to his job.

Some Democratic and Republican pollsters agree that Mr. Mondale's best hope is in cast the election in more partisan terms, reclaiming both the Democratic constituencies and symbols appropriated by Mr. Reagan.

In the view of Robert Teeter, a Reagan campaign pollster, Mr. Mondale has tightened the contest by pulling in some undecided voters. But, he added, Mr. Mondale cannot achieve a majority vote without changing the minds of "the Democrats he's losing," whites in the South, Roman Catholics and union members.

If Mr. Mondale does spur movement in his direction, the campaign becomes a race against time, and the question then becomes whether the Democrats can convince enough voters to switch in the 15 days that remain after Sunday.



Mikhail S. Gorbachov

Photo Raises Questions on Kremlin Roles

By William J. Eaton

Los Angeles Times Service
MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachov's position in an official Kremlin photograph published Friday led to speculation that the Politburo member may be losing his standing as heir-apparent to President Konstantin U. Chernenko.

Mr. Gorbachov stood fairly close to the top leader in films of a Kremlin ceremony shown on the main television news program Thursday night.

But in Friday morning newspaper photographs, Mr. Gorbachov was pictured much farther away from Mr. Chernenko than in the television lineup.

Western diplomats carefully monitor the placing of Kremlin leaders in photographs because the positions are considered a sign of rank and status.

But few analysts were willing to venture that Mr. Gorbachov was suddenly out of favor just because he moved from his usual central position after the ceremony and before the newspaper photographs were taken.

Mr. Gorbachov recently was described as the second-ranking Politburo member by the editor of Pravda, the Communist Party publication.

Western diplomats, basing their estimate on a series of similar events, said Mr. Gorbachov may have solidified his position as crown prince in recent months.

Mr. Chernenko, who celebrated his 73d birthday last month, is widely believed to be in frail health, and the problems of succession in the Soviet system have never been resolved.

While Mr. Gorbachov may have the inside track at the moment, diplomats said, he may be headed off by rivals when a new leader is chosen. Grigori Romanov, former head of the Communist Party in Leningrad, is seen as his chief rival.

In the photograph on Friday's front pages, Mr. Romanov was standing one place closer to Mr. Chernenko than Mr. Gorbachov, who was on Mr. Romanov's left.

Earlier, Mr. Gorbachov was on the right of Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov, who was standing to Mr. Chernenko's left.

Soviet Reported to 'Dump' Gems Valued at \$160 Million on Market

By Robert C. Toth

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has "dumped" about \$160 million of polished diamonds on the international market this year, apparently to raise money to pay for the increased grain imports that are expected to follow its fifth straight poor harvest, according to diamond-industry analysts and officials in the United States and Europe.

The heavy Soviet sales reportedly were at 10 to 15 percent or more below market prices, according to Lloyd Jaffee, president of the American Diamond Industry Association. He said the sales, which continued at least through July, also raised concerns at the recent World Congress of Diamond Bourses and Manufacturers in Antwerp, Belgium.

"I don't like to use the word 'dumping' Mr. Jaffee said, "but we do know that at least twice before, the Soviets put a lot of diamonds on the market in a short period, and it depressed prices. This happened a third time this year, affecting prices in the United States as well as in Europe."

In Antwerp, "we were told that the reason was that the Soviet Union has a shortage of dollars and other hard currencies needed to buy agricultural products abroad,"

he said. Moscow had planned a harvest of 240 million metric tons of grain this year, but the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates they will reap only 175 million tons, for a deficit of more than 25 percent. The two previous dumping episodes also coincided with poor harvest years.

After one of the earlier incidents, several European nations, including Belgium, a major diamond-polishing center, imposed temporary limits on the amount of Soviet diamonds allowed into their countries.

Other nations with diamond-polishing industries include the United States, Israel and India.

The European import restrictions were lifted at the end of 1983, again permitting heavy Soviet selling of the gems. But in an effort to halt the renewed dumping, the Antwerp congress has called for the crisis to be reimposed.

The precise amount of Soviet sales is not known and estimates vary considerably, but it appears that the Russians were selling polished diamonds at twice or more their normal volume for at least the first half of the year.

Earlier reports, quoting U.S. and foreign diamond-industry officials, have stated that about \$160 million in gems were dumped. Mr. Jaffee confirmed the thrust of the earlier accounts, broadcast by Radio Lib-

erty, a U.S. government-funded station.

Intelligence analysts had tended to discount the initial accounts of Soviet gem dumping on the grounds that the Russians generally export rough diamonds rather than the cut and polished stones that were being sold. Dumping diamonds on world markets would reduce prices for normal Soviet sales, they contended.

These analysts also said that despite Russian attacks on South African apartheid policies, they sell rough diamonds through five-year contracts with the Central Selling Organization in London, which is run by De Beers Ltd. of South Africa. The De Beers organization has a virtual monopoly on the world's rough diamonds, handling about 80 percent of the market, according to U.S. government figures.

"With prices depressed for their oil and gold, the Soviets have turned to selling their diamonds in record numbers," a spokesman for the Diamond High Council in Antwerp said. "The Soviets don't follow the diamond market that closely — they sell diamonds when the government says to do so. And if they can't sell at market prices, they sell under them, which they are doing now and hurting our industry."

Iranians Said to Bomb Divers' Ship in the Gulf

The Associated Press

MANAMA, Bahrain — Iranian military planes bombed a small ship in the Gulf on Friday and U.S. Navy units moved in to aid survivors, marine salvage sources reported.

They said a 1,512-ton "diving support ship," the Pacific Protector, was hit by a bomb dropped by an Iranian aircraft. At the time of the attack, the Panamanian-registered ship was northeast of Qatar, the sources said.

Separately, Iran said Friday that its forces turned back two Iraqi counterattacks, killing or wounding 500 Iraqi soldiers, Iran claimed Thursday that it had begun a ground offensive against Iraq to protect border villages from artillery fire.

However, Iraq reported that the Iranian drive across border mountains at the center of the war front was crushed and that Iraqi forces were "chasing the defeated and shattered enemy troops" in Iraqi-occupied Iranian territory.

Battle reports cannot be independently confirmed. Foreign reporters are rarely permitted to enter the war zone.

The attack Friday against ship-

ping in neutral waters south of the war zone killed perhaps two crewmen, a salvage company official in Bahrain said. "Judging by information obtained by radio here," the official said, "the Pacific Protector must be sinking."

He said units of the U.S. Navy were trying to rescue crewmen, but that no details were available on the number and physical conditions of survivors, or what units were aiding them.

The Pacific Protector was used for work offshore by maritime companies based in the United Arab Emirates port of Dubai, Bahrain shipping sources said.

The reports of fighting came after eight months of relative quiet in the land war.

Iran's parliament speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, was quoted Friday by Reuters as saying in Tehran: "We moved only to defend ourselves and fortify our positions."

Retraction by Aquino Witness Will Not Affect Final Report

Reuters

MANILA — The reported retraction of testimony that a soldier shot the Philippine opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., will not affect the final report of an inquiry into the murder, officials of the investigating commission said Friday.

"I do not think it is going to have much bearing on the outcome of the board's report," said the commission's general counsel, Andres Narvasa.

His deputy, Francisco Villa, said the five-member panel's conclusion "has not in any way been affected."

The panel has delayed releasing its report several times, but a draft report prepared by the panel's legal staff and leaked to the press describes a wide-ranging military conspiracy.

letter delivered to the board by the driver of a colonel attached to the presidential palace security staff.

The mechanic's evidence, contained in the draft report, said he saw one of two armed guards behind Mr. Aquino shoot the opposition leader on the steps from the plane.

The military contends that Mr. Aquino was shot on the ground by a man described as a Communist agent, who was killed by the guards.

Mr. Loterina has not been seen since the letter was delivered. Usually well-informed sources said they had been assured he was safe and not in custody.

Inquiry commission members denounced the alleged retraction as "a desperate attempt by some quarters to discredit the board and its findings." They also promised to issue the report by the end of the month.

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Tokyo Names Envoy to Paris
United Press International
TOKYO — The Japanese government on Friday appointed Mori-yuki Motono, 60, the deputy foreign affairs minister, as its ambassador to France.

Just in time

AMERICAN TOPICS



COMMUTER CRUNCH — An estimated 50 vehicles collided on an icy overpass near Salt Lake City, Utah, during morning rush hour Thursday after a heavy snowfall.

It's Finally All Right To Be a Vietnam Vet

When the Connecticut Legislature was debating a motion to open each session with the Pledge of Allegiance, State Representative Robert Sorensen opposed the idea. Declaring, however, that he wanted it understood that he was as patriotic as the next legislator, he said that he had fought in Vietnam.

His patriotism wasn't questioned by his opponent, Mr. Sorensen now admits his war story was untrue. He has withdrawn from the current election campaign.

The New York Times drew the moral: Mr. Sorensen's claim was illegitimate, "but it does certify one constructive change of climate — true or false, service in Vietnam is finally worth boasting about."

Deaths Catch Births In Aging Frost Belt

The Population Reference Bureau, a private research group, says that deaths may exceed births in some parts of the so-called Frost Belt in the United States within a few years, and the population could begin to decline.

The Northeast and Middle West, which are losing population as people move to the Sun Belt — the South and West — also are threatened by low fertility rates and an aging population. Only one Frost Belt state, South Dakota, has a fertility rate above the level needed to ensure population growth, the bureau said.

Deaths Catch Births In Aging Frost Belt

The Michigan Board of Medicine barred Dr. Leonard Wolin, a urologist, from surgery for two weeks for allowing his 14-year-old son to assist in a bladder operation last year. It said the doctor not only allowed his son to scrub up and accompany him into the operating room but also let him put in a couple of stitches. The doctor told the medical board he realized his mistake immediately after the surgery and apologized to the anesthesiologist and to the chief nurse.

The U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, which has long had Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels for cadets, now has a Jewish chapel, built with privately raised funds for \$6.5 million. Of the academy's 4,587 cadets, 46, or about 1 percent, are Jewish.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Undergrads Approve Cyanide-Pill Option

Undergraduates at Brown University, in Providence, Rhode Island, voted, 1,044 to 687, this month to ask the student health service to stock cyanide pills for optional use in the event of a nuclear war.

The vote was nonbinding. Robert Reichley, vice president for university relations, said that while Brown had no intention of stocking cyanide pills, "the university takes very seriously the concern that's motivated this issue."

Jason Salsman, a junior from Denver who organized the referendum, said the aim was to shock. "When you confront people with their own suicide, then they think about the suicidal nature of nuclear war," he said.

The vote prompted irate phone calls and letters from

Atlantic City Mission Shuns Casino Money

The Atlantic City Rescue Mission's income was ebbing but it refused help from the city's gambling casinos. "We believe the goals and purposes of the mission are 180 degrees removed from ours," the mission's chairman said. "We are not interested in the money."

Enter the Atlantic County United Way, a collection of charities which is heavily supported by the casinos. It suggested that the mission join the organization and take a share of

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—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Alberta Hunter, Blues Singer, Dies; Made Cabaret Comeback in Her 80s

By John S. Wilson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Alberta Hunter, 89, a blues singer and cabaret star between the world wars, after two decades of retirement, began a second singing career in her 80s, died Wednesday in New York. She performed until this summer.

Miss Hunter, a small woman with a robust singing voice, sang blues, pop songs, show tunes, gospel songs and folk songs. She did material in French, Italian, German, Yiddish and Danish.

She started singing for \$5 a week in a Chicago honky-tonk, became the toast of international society in Europe and, after deliberately seeking anonymity for 40 years, achieved an autumnal triumph in her 80s, singing at the Cokoery in Manhattan to packed houses.

Miss Hunter was the daughter of a chambermaid in a Memphis, Tennessee, brothel. Her father, Charles Hunter, was a Pullman porter who died before she knew him. At the age of 11, encouraged by a report from a friend in Chicago that singers were being paid \$10 a week, she got a ride to Chicago with one of her teachers.

During the next eight years, she worked her way up through Chicago nightclubs.

She began recording in 1921, with Fletcher Henderson, the pianist and band leader, as her accompanist, a role that was taken on later recordings by Fats Waller.



Alberta Hunter

United States later in the 1930s and appeared in 1939 in the play "Mamba's Daughters," with Ethel Waters. In World War II and the Korean War, she entertained troops overseas.

A.S. Frere, 91, British Publisher

NEW YORK (NYT) — A.S. Frere, 91, former chairman of William Heinemann Ltd. and a major figure in British publishing from 1945 to his retirement in 1961, died Oct. 3 in England of complications following surgery for a broken hip.

Alexander Stuart Frere brought many authors into his firm. Some of these were Richard Aldington, J.B. Priestley, Anthony Powell, Eric Ambler, D.H. Lawrence, Michael Arlen, Nevill Shute, John Steinbeck, Noel Coward, George Heyer, Somerset Maugham and Graham Greene.

Other deaths: Dr. Frederick C. Lane, 83, retired professor of history at Johns Hopkins University and an authority on Venice and the Venetians, died in Worcester, Massachusetts, after a short illness.

Joachim Lehmkuhl, 89, retired president and chairman of Times Corp., Monday at his home in Nassau, the Bahamas.

Bruce Rothwell, 61, an Australian newspaperman who was editorial page editor of the New York Post, Tuesday in Manhattan, apparently of a heart attack.

U.S. and Vietnam Discuss Prisoners, Missing

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A senior U.S. official met with the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, in New York this past week to discuss the resettlement in the United States of Vietnamese held in "re-education camps" and American children, and the search for Americans listed as missing in action in Southeast Asia.

Richard Childress, director of political and military affairs for the National Security Council, met Tuesday with Mr. Thach, a State

Department spokesman said Thursday.

The meeting was initiated by Mr. Thach, who is attending the United Nations General Assembly in New York. It is the first high-level contact between the two countries since the administration agreed last month to accept as many as 10,000 prisoners and family members, taking up an offer made by Vietnam more than two years ago.

The United States and Vietnam have held discussions on the missing Americans and the resettlement issue, but Mr. Thach has expressed

a preference for negotiating resettlement himself. Tuesday's meeting "continued the progress on these issues," the State Department spokesman said.

On the resettlement of "re-education camp" inmates, the issue on which a department official said the two sides are farthest apart, the talks advanced the discussion of the goal for reaching some agreement on a framework for their release, he said. But, he added, the United States is still waiting for a Vietnamese response to proposals put forth when the two sides met in Geneva this month.

Nicaragua Absent at Contadora Discussion

The Associated Press

TEGUIGALPA, Honduras — The foreign ministers of El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala met Friday to discuss changes in the Contadora peace plan, but Nicaragua's leftist government boycotted the meeting.

Nicaragua has approved the original draft proposed by the Contadora group, which comprises Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama, and said it now will participate only in a summit meeting of Central American leaders.

The 21-point Contadora draft urges free elections and democratic forms of government, the removal of foreign military advisers and bases, arms reductions and an end to foreign intervention.

The United States has suggested amendments to the draft dealing with methods of verification, especially on disarmament and the presence of foreign military advisers. The U.S. suggestions have received support from officials of the nations meeting here Friday.

Foreign ministers of the four countries met with President Roberto Somoza Cardona before beginning talks at the Honduran Foreign Ministry.

The Honduran foreign minister, Edgardo Paz Bernaldi, said Nicaragua's absence was "a testimony of Nicaragua's reluctance to enter into a dialogue" to solve regional problems.

In New York, ambassadors of the Contadora countries submitted a draft resolution to the United Nations General Assembly on Friday calling on the Central American countries to complete negotiations on a peace treaty.

The resolution asks the countries to "renew their consultations with the Contadora group to complete negotiations" and urges them to promptly put into force "the mechanisms for execution and application of the treaty articles."

The resolution also asks all other states, particularly those "with connections and interests in the area," to respect the proposed Act for Peace and Cooperation in Central America by signing a separate protocol attached to the act.

The nations considered to have special interest include the United States, Cuba and the Soviet Union. France has declared its willingness to sign such a protocol.

Sandinistas Assail Meeting

John Langstaff of The Washington Post reported earlier from Managua.

Nicaragua officials called the Tegucigalpa meeting a U.S.-inspired attempt to undermine the Contadora peace negotiations.

Sandinista officials said that reopening discussions in Honduras could delay signing of an accord and perhaps bring the collapse of the effort.

The Sandinistas accused the United States of trying to undermine the Contadora treaty because it would result in the end of the U.S. military presence in Central America.

"This is a Latin American solution to a Latin American problem, and the United States just won't buy that," said Alejandro Bendaña, first secretary of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

The foreign ministers of the Contadora countries said this past week in Madrid that they would accept changes in the draft, but not ones that seriously affect the balance of interests struck in the document.

Sandinista officials have said they will discuss changes only if other Central American countries insist.

Honduras has published a list of 12 adjustments it would make in the Contadora draft. These include a stipulation that limits be set by the draft on the size of armies and the quantity of arms belonging to each country. The present draft calls for a commission from interested countries to set those limits after the signing.

The Sandinistas say they favor the current draft because it calls for an end to attacks by U.S.-funded rebels against their government. They also say they will not know what level of armament they will need until they are sure those attacks have ended. "There is no guarantee that the United States will adhere to the Contadora agreement," Mr. Bendaña said.

Other observers say there are reasons to make changes. It is true that nobody ever expected the Sandinistas to sign it, and that no one was very careful about what actually went into it, said a Western diplomat. "That was a mistake."

U.S. officials have said the draft proposal lacks effective mechanisms to verify compliance with provisions that require a reduction of arms and military advisers and an end to clandestine arms traffic.

New Attacks in El Salvador

About 2,000 Salvadoran Army troops moved against rebel strongholds Friday to attack guerrillas who have crippled the national transport system, United Press International reported from San Salvador.

The move appeared to be part of a broad new offensive in the nation's northeast that began Thursday, just three days after peace talks between the rebels and President José Napoleón Duarte.

In response, a guerrilla leader said Friday that the rebels would never give up their fight. Commander Lucio Castellanos said in an interview with the rebel-operated Noticias news agency: "We will never put down our arms. Never will we jeopardize our people to the criminal actions of the government and the Reagan administration."

Mondale Puts Space-War Scenario on TV

By Dudley Clendinen
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a 30-second commercial shown Thursday night on prime-time television, the Mondale-Ferraro campaign unveiled one issue by which it hopes to dominate the presidential debate Sunday night and the rest of the campaign, the administration proposal to put a weapons system in space.

The departure in emphasis for the Mondale camp is a calculated gamble intended to charge the remaining weeks of campaigning with the force of a life-or-death proposition and to give the voters a striking example of the difference in outlook between Walter F. Mondale and President Ronald Reagan.

"We want to raise the stakes even further in the election and in the debate by reminding people what's at stake," said Richard L. Coates, Mr. Mondale's adviser in charge of media strategy.

There have been hints of this increased focus on the nuclear arms race in Mr. Mondale's radio speech last Sunday and in the pronouncements of his running mate, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro.

"If you have any doubt about where Walter Mondale and Ronald Reagan stand on the issues of war and peace, watch the debate Sunday night," the radio audience was told. "Your future may depend on it."

But in an age of video games, computers and the high technology associated with the television screen, the Mondale campaign chose to introduce the issue with all its implications, with the graphic medium of three television commercials.

The theme of the commercial Thursday night was in contrast to the five-minute Reagan commercial that appeared all week, in which Mr. Reagan, seated in the Oval Office, talks about the various ways in which "good things are happening."

"We're reaching toward new frontiers of science, technology and space," Mr. Reagan says. "Students are doing better in school. Crime is down, our people are more united and America is at peace."

The Mondale commercial paints a starker picture. "Ronald Reagan is determined to put killer weapons in space," it says. "The Soviets will have to match us, and the arms race

will rage out of control, orbiting, aiming, waiting, with a response time to fire so short there'll be no time to wake a president. Computers will take control. On Nov. 6, you can take control. No weapons in space by either side. Draw the line at the heavens, with Mondale."

The impact of the commercial lies in the graphic effects that accompany the words. Produced by Roy Spence, a media consultant, it begins with a view of Earth as seen from a satellite. As the camera backs up, the viewer realizes that the image is appearing on a television monitor in the middle of a war room, a place of computer screens and buttons, with no human.

In the foreground is a real telephone. Its lines blink and go unanswered. Its alarm buzzer sounds. The computer system begins to flash the graphics of a program set into relentless motion, and only when the voice suggests that the viewer "can take control" does the system stop.

In comparison with the Reagan commercials, which Reagan-Bush campaign officials said were planned long ago, the Mondale commercial is an attempt to charge the atmosphere of the debate with one paramount issue.

In Mr. Reagan's main commercial, the emphasis is on national well-being and domestic economic health, with Mr. Reagan in the role of spiritual leader. Mr. Mondale, "my opponent," is portrayed as a grim spirit, committed to more taxation.

"He sees America divided by envy," Mr. Reagan says. "We see America inspired and united for opportunity. If we stick together, we'll keep building something new and much better — a renewed American spirit with a future of shining opportunities for our children can cherish forever."

The Mondale strategy, which sides said evolved in discussions of how to forge one issue that would clearly differentiate the two candidates in the last phase of the campaign, is intended to pierce that Reagan aura of well-being.

Reagan Addresses Dinner

Francis X. Clines of The New York Times reported from New York.

President Reagan offered a low-key address to the Alfred E. Smith Memorial Dinner here Thursday night, avoiding overt politicking.

He had the spotlight to himself at the crowded dinner because Mr. Mondale had declined an invitation to speak.

There was a tinge of scattered booing and some applause in the dinner crowd when the text of Mr. Mondale's regrets was read aloud from the dais.

Mr. Reagan, in his remarks, put aside the subject of "a season marked by differences of opinion" to pay tribute to the late Cardinal Terence Cooke, founder of the Al Smith dinner, and to Governor Smith of New York himself, who in 1928 became the first Roman Catholic nominated for president by a major party, the Democrats.

Some political professionals in New York concluded that Mr. Mondale had slighted the dinner.

and had not helped his electoral chances among Catholics in New York, where Mr. Reagan's early lead in the polls has been shrinking. Mondale officials said their candidate would not overlook his chances in New York and would, in fact, be in the city next week campaigning.

Several days of controversy had preceded the gathering at the Waldorf-Astoria of 2,500 guests. Democratic officials had sought to have Mr. Mondale's place taken by his running mate. The dinner committee declined, however, saying that Mr. Mondale had first accepted the invitation before finally sending regrets.

Mr. Mondale had cited his need to prepare for Sunday's debate with Mr. Reagan.

CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

Bush's Plane Dives to Avert Collision

SEATTLE (AP) — Air Force Two, the airplane carrying Vice President George Bush, was forced to dive suddenly Thursday to avoid a light airplane on approach to Seattle. No one was hurt.

Mr. Bush, who was a navy pilot in World War II, said he was unaware of the incident. About 40 reporters and members of the Bush staff were aboard the plane, a military version of the Boeing 707.

It was the second near-miss in recent weeks for Air Force Two. On Sept. 30, Mr. Bush's aircraft came close to a Cessna 310 while flying over Ohio. Neither plane had to take evasive action and passengers on Air Force Two were not aware of the incident.

Equal-Pay Concept Called 'Medieval'

WASHINGTON (NYT) — William A. Niskanen Jr., President Ronald Reagan's senior economic adviser, told an audience of women here that the issue of comparable pay for comparable work was a "medieval concept" whose "time has passed."

Mr. Niskanen, the ranking member of the Council of Economic Advisers, appeared Thursday in a debate with George L. Perry of the Brookings Institution, who is one of Walter F. Mondale's top economic advisers.

"His only new proposal," Mr. Niskanen said of Mr. Mondale, "is something called comparable work, a truly crazy idea." He called the proposal "an idea whose time has passed," and he traced it to "a medieval concept of the just price and the just wage."

Mr. Mondale, who spent the day here preparing for his debate Sunday with Mr. Reagan, said at an impromptu news conference in response to Mr. Niskanen's remarks, "This administration, on the question of justice for women and fairness for women, is the most hopeless crowd I've ever seen in my life."



William A. Niskanen Jr.

2d Presidential Debate to Be Aired For Many Parts of Europe and Asia

PARIS — The Voice of America and American Forces Network plan to broadcast the debate Sunday between President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale.

The Voice of America will broadcast the debate from 0100 to 0230 GMT on Monday. Excerpts will be repeated during the day on scheduled news broadcasts.

Frequencies for Europe are 4200, 6040 and 3980 kilohertz on shortwave. In Asia, the frequencies are 21540, 17735, 15330, 15290, 15210, 11795, 1580 and 1143 kilohertz on shortwave.

American Forces Network, based in Frankfurt and heard mainly in northern Europe, has scheduled a broadcast from 0100 to 0230 local time Monday with a repeat the same day at 1905.

The major frequencies for American Forces Network in Europe are 873 AM or 89.7 FM. No live television transmission is planned but a delayed showing is scheduled at 1900 GMT on Monday. American Forces Network also will broadcast the debate in the Far East and Southeast Asia.

Communist Party's Gus Hall Runs Quietly for President

By Paul W. Valentine
Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — First came Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro on Sept. 24, urging more than 4,000 cheering fans at a moon rally here to vote Democratic on Nov. 6.

Then came President Ronald Reagan on Oct. 8 to unveil a heroic statue of Christopher Columbus and urge an additional 4,000 cheering fans to vote Republican.

Thursday, a third candidate stepped quietly into the presidential fray in this industrial port city — Gus Hall, 74, standard-bearer of the Communist Party USA and durable warhorse of the American left.

No pennant waving, no frantic campaign hoopla, no entourage of nervous Secret Service agents. Mr. Hall instead met with reporters and a handful of followers in a musty downtown union hall and spoke hopefully of peace, justice and nationalizing just about everything.

Will he see socialism in America in his lifetime, he was asked. The white-haired Mr. Hall sighed heavily, looked at the ceiling and answered: "Didn't somebody once say, 'Never say never'?"

The purpose of the campaign, he said, is to give Communist ideas

national exposure and work for President Reagan's defeat.

With a quick smile and the beefy hands that served him in his early years as a steelworker in the Midwest, Mr. Hall has been a Communist Party stalwart for almost 58 years and its presidential candidate in every election since 1972.

He has spent considerable time in prison — seven years at Leavenworth in the 1950s for fleeing while on bail and for conspiracy to advocate the violent overthrow of the U.S. government.

Mr. Hall said Thursday that he is a few months older than Mr. Reagan, for whom the "age factor" has become a campaign issue.

"Reagan's age is not the problem," Mr. Hall said. "Reagan is the problem."

Despite his own age, Mr. Hall said that he and his running mate, Angela Davis, are conducting an active campaign tour and have spent about \$500,000 crossing the United States.

The Communist Party is on the ballot in 23 states and the District of Columbia, Mr. Hall said. He estimated formal Communist Party membership at 20,000, but said 500,000 more Americans "support our movement."

In Bahrain

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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Command Accountability

Secretary of State George Shultz said on Oct. 12 that the State Department's chain of command in security matters has to be tightened. "We really have to emphasize it and see that decisions are made and carried out." His determination seemed all the more warranted in the grisly light of the bombing earlier that Friday in Brighton, where Britain's Conservative Party was in conference.

One question involves competence: giving the right orders and having them carried out. At Brighton, according to newspapermen and conference participants, police were lax about checking passes and controlling access to the Grand Hotel. If the bomb had been planted some time before, as police suspect, checking passes at the door would have made no difference. But the laxity indicates a casual approach at a time when warnings of a new IRA attack had apparently been in police hands for several days.

In Lebanon, security was clearly incompetent in the bombings of the U.S. Embassy in April 1983, of the U.S. Marine barracks last October and of the embassy annex last month. Whatever the orders and the precautions were, they were insufficient to stop a predictable and repeated form of attack.

The second question concerns accountability: No one seems to have paid a price for the Beirut failures. Mr. Reagan said he assumed responsibility for those security lapses. Admirable as this may be as a sentiment, the practical meaning is that no one is held accountable. Mr. Reagan undoubtedly meant his statement — which he repeated, in substance, in his first campaign debate with Walter Mondale — as a gesture of confidence in the military services and the State Department's security office. But its effect has been to demoralize, since good performance and bad are amiably put on the same level. We would like to see the issue come up again in the second debate this Sunday. Is Mr. Reagan to be held accountable for lack of toughness at a time when toughness would have meant better security?

It used to be the rule in the American military services that there was no excuse for failure. Many injustices were undoubtedly done to officers who failed for reasons they could not possibly have controlled. Records were permanently marked; careers were blighted. But a crucial principle was maintained: that of command accountability.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Beirut Before Grenada

The Reagan administration is pulling out all the stops for the first anniversary Oct. Thursday of the Grenada intervention. Thousands of fully equipped U.S. military men took a few days to overwhelm a few hundred underarmed defenders. The action is being hailed as the greatest triumph since V-J day. Upon this modest operation is being piled a geopolitical weight that would crush the Normandy landing. The event is said to mark a momentous turning point: The United States set aside years of irresolution, showed its regained steel and will and successfully conducted the first reversal of a Communist takeover in history.

To which we say: Enough, fellows. The threat to the safety of the American medical students and the apprehensions and appeals of Grenada's neighbors justified the intervention, although it took some weeks for good evidence to come that this was so. Since then documents have been discovered indicating that Grenada's revolutionaries — both winners and losers of the bloody power struggle that precipitated the invasion — had pervasive Communist ties.

All the same, a little perspective is in order. The special circumstances of the Grenada intervention — the crisis in the regime, the island's great vulnerability, the democratic cast of its neighbors, the presence of American students — limit its general significance. A prudent administration would not be pound-

ing the drums if it had something more impressive to show. Besides, Grenada, although liberated, is far from out of the woods.

By pounding the drums, Reaganites stir suspicions that they seek to draw attention from another event whose first anniversary is taking place. Last Oct. 23, just two days before Grenada, terrorists bombed the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut in the second but unfortunately not final attack on a U.S. facility there.

The political magnetism that attracts the Reagan administration to Grenada repels it from Lebanon, scene of a succession of military disasters and a parallel series of political frustrations. These include the failure, after helping remove most PLO forces, to ensure the safety of Palestinian civilians, the failure to put Lebanon back together again, the failure to make the Israeli withdrawal agreement stick and the failure to pry out the Syrians.

We continue to think that the Reagan administration had good initial reason — to protect civilians, to steady the Lebanese — for putting marines ashore in Lebanon. But there is no denying, unless you are working directly for the president's re-election, that the results were hitler. To laud a relatively easy, successful intervention and black out a heartbreak intervention is to distort reality and to miss learning the lessons that must be drawn.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Employ That Commission

There really is no room for Konstantin Chernenko in Sunday's second Reagan-Mondale debate. Hard though it is on journalists, the truth is that the Soviet leader had nothing new or important to say in his interview with The Washington Post (10/17, Oct. 17). How could he, just 12 days after his foreign minister lunched at the White House? If there was any need to amend Mr. Gromyko's remarks, or to respond to a private Reagan inquiry, it would have been done in private.

No, the interview's object was not diplomatic but political — Soviet and American. The Post made a useful contribution just by getting to see Mr. Chernenko. The interview shows that he remains in good enough health to hold himself out as the Kremlin's principal spokesman. However great the struggle among his potential successors, they remain eager to speak with his single voice. In form and tone, the interview was meant to reiterate that no succession struggle or personal ailments keep the Russians from the bargaining table — if only Mr. Reagan would accept one or more of their conditions as proof of his earnestness.

Mr. Chernenko again mentioned demilitarizing space, a nuclear freeze, a pledge of no first use and an end to all nuclear tests. The Reagan administration objects to each, with reasons of varying quality, but that is no reason to help the Soviet leader achieve his second objective — to make his agenda a centerpiece of the Reagan-Mondale debate.

How nice for the Kremlin and how foolish of the candidates if they were to lapse into a competition over who could make more of this latest Soviet "offer." Americans at this moment should not be debating what the Rus-

sians said the other day or last month but what combination of weapons and negotiated restraints on weapons will best serve American security in the coming years.

If the superpowers are truly ready to abandon shrill and public disputations, a good place to prove it now is at the Standing Consultative Commission, which they created to monitor past arms control agreements. In recent years both countries have placed a heavy burden on this channel: Washington with wholesale public charges of violations, most recently on Oct. 10; Moscow with some implausible responses. The most serious current American complaint concerns a new radar being installed near the city of Krasnoyarsk. Whatever its mission, the radar appears suitable for a forbidden purpose: defending against American missiles. As disturbing as the radar itself is the Russians' explanation (Oh, it's only for tracking objects in space), which they knew would not be believed.

This commission process is important beyond its technical success in resolving disputes. It has kept each side talking about the purpose and structure of nuclear arsenals. It is especially worth preserving while other channels are closed. For two years the Reagan administration forbade its negotiators to raise any disputes arising under the SALT-2 treaty, which it refused to have ratified, for fear of acknowledging it as binding. Mr. Reagan has assured Congress that he is actively pursuing confidential talks in the commission. There is no future for arms control unless he does, and unless Mr. Chernenko honors that forum by responding more credibly than before.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

FROM OUR OCT. 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Bavaria Angers the Russians

MUNICH — The Bavarian Diet has passed a resolution, brought in by the Social Democrats, to denounce the Extradition Treaty with Russia at the earliest possible moment. This has caused excitement in St. Petersburg. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" telegraphs that the "Novoe Vremya," after stating that this measure is directed against the extradition of people committing crimes against the Imperial house, continues: "We have already become accustomed to Russia being insulted by Germany. A manifestation from a whole Diet nevertheless exceeds everything which we expected even from excited German Chauvinists. It is obvious that Bavaria proclaims her right to give asylum to persons who are accused of attacks on the life of the Russian monarch."

1934: Ententes Confer on Terrorism

BELGRADE — The Balkan Entente and the Little Entente, in communications after their conferences [on Oct. 19], laid the [Oct. 9] assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia in the foreign policies of the countries opposed to the succession states created by the Versailles Treaty. Italy and Hungary are the only countries to which the thinly-veiled charge in the communiqué could have referred. It was announced that after examining the Marseilles assassination the councils of the two Ententes have "come to the conclusion that it is a question of a crime which, having been committed under the influence of forces working beyond the frontiers, comes within the sphere of foreign policy. Recently a large number of terrorist acts have been committed with the object of weakening certain countries."

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Another Nobel Prize for Hope and Against Hatred

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — This year the Nobel Committee has reaffirmed a broad, humanist definition of peace. By awarding its Peace Prize to South Africa's Bishop Desmond Tutu, the committee has not only honored and encouraged nonviolent struggle against apartheid, it has also implicitly proclaimed that peace is not submission. It is not resignation, haggles between nations for mutual advantage, statements flying around the world making pompous and well publicized speeches. It is dedication to the cause of the downtrodden without killing, without trampling. Bishop Tutu said it clearly and firmly. "We are struggling not to oppress somebody else but in order to free everybody." And he told his compatriots, "Be nice to whites, they need you to rediscover their humanity." For the cause of peace is indeed the cause of humanity and hope.

This is not the first time that the Nobel Peace Prize has been used to make the point, although on several occasions the committee lowered its vision to a narrower, more legalistic idea of peace as a piece of paper signed amid fanfare.

Last year's award to Lech Walesa of Poland, harassed leader of the outlawed Solidarity union, was in the same spirit as Bishop Tutu's prize. So were the Peace Prize awards to Mairead Corrigan and Betty Williams of Northern Ireland in 1976, and to the leader of the African National Congress, Albert Lutulu, in 1960.

Just to recall the names makes evident that

recognition is not a promise. In the 24 years since the Lutulu prize apartheid has been reinforced to the point of mass removal of people from their homes. The African National Congress, banned and driven underground, has turned to violence.

In the seven years since the Irish women were honored, their movement for reconciliation has evaporated and hundreds more have been murdered in Ulster's archaic civil war.

These measures of the distance between noble aspirations and everyday realities in today's world. But yearnings for something better are real, too, and do not disappear. It is to the committee's credit that it continues to remind us of how far there is to go, and of the effort needed.

The record is not all bleak. Twenty years ago the prize went to another black preacher struggling for the rights of his people and the dignity that his country could not achieve without granting them. That was Martin Luther King Jr., struck down by an assassin's bullet four years later. His crusade is not completed, but the advances of a single generation show how much was won. People can change.

The special appeal of Bishop Tutu is his warm good cheer. He has a quick wit and a hearty laugh. He lives in a pleasant but modest house in the disgraceful township of Soweto, the carefully controlled apartheid place for blacks who work in the

gleaming skyscrapers and luxurious villas of Johannesburg. Most of Soweto's streets are unpaved. The shops are small, with minimal stocks of food and fuel. People could not hold out for long there.

But when Bishop Tutu conducts the service at a local church, the singing is joyous and the spirits rise. His people are oppressed but not defeated.

It is part of South Africa's strange surrealism that the Christian faith, which inspires his sense of lively, universal humanity, is also advanced as the foundation of apartheid by the country's Dutch Reformed Church, which claims that the Bible orders separation of races. It takes more than a text to bring goodwill to men.

But Bishop Tutu is an example and a symbol that goodwill continues to exist, even or perhaps particularly in the worst circumstances. He warns us, along with their fading hopes, that the system imposed on them can be peacefully changed. Last month some 80 blacks were killed in demonstrations. One white baby died when a stone was hurled through the window of a car.

Violence for the sake of exercising power over others and violence in an explosion of angry frustration are uniquely human gestures. They are matched, though, by the special human awareness of the value of peace and goodwill.

The Nobel Committee has done well to honor the forces of hope against hatred.

The New York Times

Civilian Conscription for Europe's Unemployed?

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — In the fight against unemployment, has the time not come to look once again at some form of civilian conscription? It may be the only way that Western Europe can defuse the ticking time bomb of social unrest that is threatened by high youth unemployment.

Few European experts now doubt that there is a "lost generation" of workless youth, the less adequate of whom may never find employment. The statistics tell a sorry tale of 40 percent of the European Community's 12.5 million registered unemployed being under 25 years old or less, and of one school-leaver in three being denied a job.

These statistics probably disguise an even worse situation in which young people make up more than half the 15-to-18 million EC citizens who, it is estimated, would work if only they could. An angry, frightened and largely unskilled underclass of frustrated jobseekers is being alienated from society.

The need to stop these disadvantaged young people from becoming a sludge of long-term unemployed at the bottom of the labor pool has moved such widely different cultures as Sweden, Belgium and Malta to try compulsory work programs. Others — France in particular — are perhaps unwittingly approaching the issue of civilian conscription or coercion by closing the previously open-ended benefits payable to the unemployed.

In Britain, a MORI opinion poll reveals that an extraordinary 84 percent of 15-to-24-year-olds would welcome the introduction of voluntary community service as an alternative to the dole queues. Some 41 percent of people of all ages sampled thought that such a scheme should now be made compulsory for school-leavers. Somewhat surprisingly, as many as 28 percent of the under-24s agreed with them.

Attitudes across Europe to free or forced community service are confused by the patchwork of military conscription systems that exist. But these seldom provide the right training framework to combat subsequent unemployment, while civilian schemes can be used to make good the shortcomings in education and training that handicap so much of the ill-fated "baby boom" generation.

Even liberal politicians in Europe are therefore beginning to look backward 50 years to such of the New Deal experiments as FDR's enlistment of 250,000 near-desperate young Americans into the Civilian Conservation Corps, the "Tree Army" that created 800 state parks.

In 1978, the case for some form of national service was succinctly made by the then U.S. ambassador to Britain, Kingman Brewster. He wrote: "Under-compensated, publicly useful service for all men and women before they enter their life-

careers might go a long way to breaking the unacceptable fixation which tells us that we cannot afford to rehabilitate our slums, clean up our cities or take care of our open spaces and countryside."

Today the image of battalions of enthusiastic young people patching up the torn fabric of our Caring Society — while removing themselves from the unemployment figures — is more attractive than ever.

Furthermore there are considerable economic advantages, according to experts at the London School of Economics who drew up a detailed conscription plan a few years ago. The cost of unemployment falls, and there is the stimulus of cheap public works programs. For the conscripts themselves (or the community), there is the hope of a real job just around the corner. Sweden has found that these co-opted into municipal "work brigades" improve their chances of securing genuine employment later on.

In most European countries, though, the debate over youth unemployment has so far centered on wages. The fashionable argument has been that much lower wages would help Europe emulate America's feat of creating some 12 to 15 million "low-tech, no-tech" jobs since the mid-1970s by pricing young people back into the labor market. Now some British econo-

mists claim that a 10-percent cut in real wages could create 2.5 million new jobs in Britain, where joblessness is just over a million. The wages debate has eclipsed antidote like conscription, yet it is closely linked to the community service idea in that only the new civilian "armies" would have the might to defy trade unions who oppose all wage undercutting.

The different countries of Europe would be unlikely, however, to adopt similar schemes, while the political reception given to any U.S.-style "workforce" program is hard to gauge in heterogeneous Europe. But it could well be that left-wing liberals and laissez-faire conservatives will wake up to find themselves strange bedfellows thanks to unsuspected advantages in the idea.

Enlightened and socially responsible progressives may consider that conscription of all classes and backgrounds is fairer, while right-wingers might reflect that with its potential for scooping up some 3 million school-leavers in the EC it is quicker and more effective than any of the measures currently being used to "demagnetize" the attractions of unemployment benefits.

In other words, whether one wants to do something for the unemployed or something about them, the idea of mobilizing the present raggle-taggle army of unemployed is worth thinking about.

International Herald Tribune

IFAD in Crisis: The Search for an Aid Consensus

By Andrew Lycett

LONDON — Paris in the coming week is the scene of an important but unheralded international conference that could lead either to a new initiative in the stalled North-South dialogue or to a breakdown in communications between industrialized and developing countries on tackling global issues.

A meeting of the governing council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) will be opened Monday by President Francois Mitterrand, with President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina present. The council usually meets at IFAD's headquarters in Rome. The French president has signaled his commitment to this unique but troubled UN agency by inviting it to Paris.

Unless there is a consensus in Paris on the funding of IFAD, the agency, set up in 1977 to fund food production projects in the world's poorest countries, could cease to exist.

It will have been a 10-year wonder — an instructive story of the ups and downs of multilateral aid diplomacy in the last decade.

The agency was conceived at the World Food Conference in Rome in 1974. One of its first and most ardent supporters was Henry Kissinger, then U.S. secretary of state.

IFAD became the first international forum in which the rich oil-producing countries exercised their muscle. The United States, particularly, was glad to reach an understanding that OPEC would share the cost of running the new agency. Washington was tired of being the chief paymaster of multilateral organizations. It was keen to lock the oil producers into the aid-giving process.

In return IFAD was established on a unique tripartite basis, with execu-

tive control shared equally between industrialized, oil-producing and developing countries. The president or chief executive was to be from OPEC. A Saudi, Abdul Mohsin al-Sudairy, will have served from the start in Rome in 1977 until his retirement at the forthcoming council meeting.

Although IFAD's initial \$1-billion funding for 1978-1980 was shared roughly between industrialized and oil-producing countries, the early experiments and then vulnerability agency soon fell prey to various diplomatic grumblings — chiefly an American change of heart about commitment to such bodies, on the one hand, and OPEC's division and growing financial problem on the other.

When donors came round to making IFAD's first replenishment (for 1981-1983), differences could not be hidden. The new Reagan administration cut Jimmy Carter's increased pledge of \$245 million to \$180 million, and then proceeded to appropriate only \$40 million by the end of the replenishment term. (The full sum has only this month been voted through, after enabling hogdgetary legislation in Congress.) OPEC cut back its commitment so that it was only offering 42 percent of \$1.1 billion, and then Iran and Libya failed to make their contributions at all, while other oil producers fell behind.

When the first replenishment ran out in December 1983 there was no agreement for further funding. IFAD had to cease committing money to new projects while negotiations on its financial future proceeded.

The Americans were adamant that IFAD had strayed from its original precepts on three main counts: There

was no longer "burden sharing" between OECD and OPEC members; IFAD had become less of a funding and more of a project implementation agency, and its staff had grown disproportionately.

OPEC reckoned that it was now experiencing a deficit and could not be expected to match the generosity it had shown at a time of unusual surpluses in the mid-1970s.

Earlier this month, at the latest in a series of negotiations on the delayed replenishment, OPEC offered \$295 million in response to the OECD countries' \$465 million. This would mean a drop in IFAD's resources to \$760 million, with OPEC's share falling to 38 percent. The United States says this is not true burden sharing and is therefore unacceptable.

A compromise may emerge this weekend in time for the governing council meeting. IFAD may have to make do with stopgap funding (for, say, 18 months) until donors decide on long-term positions. Or it may adopt a French proposal that certain OECD countries offer "additional" payments to top up funds while respecting the burden-sharing ratios.

This latter suggestion is one of a number that the French government has made for IFAD. The impending appointment of an Algerian president for the agency suggests that a new francophone initiative on the North-South dialogue, centered on IFAD, may be in the cards. But the agency could still wither away.

It is ironic that IFAD is only now seeing results from its projects. In the last few months generally favorable mid-term assessments of its work have been carried out by various gov-

ernments, including those of Canada and West Germany. There is approval for IFAD's innovative approaches to raising food production in the poorest areas of the world.

These approaches include providing rural credit to landless farmers in Bangladesh, improving agricultural extensions in Kenya and developing the organizational framework for the diffusion of agricultural services to help raise revenues in Honduras.

The writer is London correspondent for Middle East magazine and an associate editor of New African. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Put Away the Dictionaries And Answer the Questions

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — How can a grown man look goofy just using a dictionary? Ask George Bush. He has turned the 1984 election into the first primary of 1985 and, although unopposed, he has lost it. That is like losing a monocle.

Having charged falsely that "my opponents" said the marines in Beirut died "in shame," he argued fatuously that Walter Mondale said terrorists had "humiliated" America and that humiliation, according to a dictionary, involves shame, therefore... Ye gods, Bush the semantician is drier than Roy George the cheerleader, or than the macho prep with the tongue of a teamster.

But Mr. Bush's disintegration is a distraction from serious foreign policy questions, such as:

For Ronald Reagan: You lifted the grain embargo against the evil empire, then increased sales. You did

nothing but talk in response to the South Korean airline massacre. You subsidized the empire by rescheduling Poland's debts, you continue to give credits to the empire and you sell advanced technology to the empire. What would you do if the empire were really naughty?

For Walter Mondale: You fault Mr. Reagan's rhetoric regarding the Soviets. Would you care to argue that they do not run an evil empire?

For Mr. Reagan: If SALT-2 is not worth ratifying, why are you complying with it — even dismantling weapons systems to do so?

For Mr. Mondale: Since the signing of SALT-2, which you adore, the Soviets have added nearly 4,000 warheads — which SALT-2 permits. How has 15 years of arms control served U.S. security?

For Mr. Reagan: Partly for political reasons (groans out West), you rejected the racist track deployment of MX. MX is supposedly a response to the vulnerability of the land-based deterrent, but you have no secure basing mode. Why deploy it?

For Mr. Mondale: You seem to fault Mr. Reagan's arms control proposals because the Soviets reject them. Doesn't that mean you would tailor proposals to suit Soviet preferences? Would you pay Konstantin Chernenko's announced price to get the Soviets back to the table?

For Mr. Reagan: Why, Mr. Conservative, continue to pay 25 percent of the costs of the anti-American, anti-Soviet United Nations?

For Mr. Mondale: The Soviet Union has violated many arms agreements. How will you verify your "verifiable" freeze on nuclear weapons?

For Mr. Reagan: Aside from listing the Soviet violations, what are you doing about them?

For Mr. Mondale: The Soviet failure in block deployment of new NATO missiles was the worst Soviet defeat since their expulsion from Egypt in 1973. Why say Mr. Reagan has no foreign policy success?

For Mr. Reagan: How many Beirut bombings will it take before you discipline incompetent subordinates?

For Mr. Mondale: The Soviets walked out of arms talks because of NATO deployments begun by Jimmy Carter. Why blame Ronald Reagan?

For Mr. Reagan: Druze and Shiite killers drove the United States out of Lebanon. This is "standing tall"?

For Mr. Mondale: Given Mr. Reagan's weak response to the suppression of Poland, the South Korean airline massacre and the American defeat in Beirut, how can you say Mr. Reagan is better?

For Mr. Reagan: Given your record (see above), how can you call Mr. Mondale weak?

For Mr. Mondale: A "quarantine" of Nicaragua? Be specific.

For Mr. Reagan: Why, given your charges against the Sandinistas, do you not impose a quarantine?

For Mr. Mondale: Mr. Reagan says the U.S. attempt to stop the Communist conquest of South Vietnam was a "noir cause." Do you disagree?

For Mr. Reagan: In justifying the Grenada invasion, you stress that American students were in danger. Suppose on students had been in Grenada. Would prevention of a Soviet-sponsored tyranny have been sufficient justification?

For Mr. Mondale: Same question.

For Mr. Reagan: If Nicaragua receives advanced Soviet aircraft, what would you do?

For Mr. Mondale: The insurgents in El Salvador are ready to talk because they are losing the war. Doesn't that vindicate U.S. military aid, which you criticize?

For Mr. Reagan: If your running mate cannot handle a dictionary, can he be trusted with nuclear weapons?

For Mr. Mondale: You say Mr. Reagan lacks essential facts. Are you distressed because your running mate does not know that nuclear testing in the atmosphere ended 21 years ago?

For Mr. Reagan: What were you thinking when you said that submarine- and air-launched missiles can be recalled?

For Mr. Mondale: Your party is divided between McGovernites and Scoop Jacksonites. So give a short list of candidates for secretary of state — and don't name unworkable ones. Specifically, is Max Kampelman, a Jacksonite, on your list?

For Mr. Reagan: After four years at the United Nations, hasn't Jesse Kirkpatrick suffered enough? What role would she have in a second Reagan administration? Wouldn't she have made a fine running mate?

Washington Post Writers Group

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reagan's Goals, Not Age

Regarding the opinion column "In Fairness, Age Really Is an Issue" (Oct. 15) by James Reston:

As he is seen by a generation who fought World War II and went to college on the GI Bill, completed careers and are now retired, President Reagan does not have to win a debate. The issue is goals, not age. Should he fall ill, we are satisfied that George Bush would continue progress toward Mr. Reagan's goals.

The bottom line appears on page 9 (Oct. 15) under the heading "Rise Seen in Firms' Spending," which states: "Spending for plant and equipment will continue to expand rapidly in the United States..."

The economy is up.

For the first time in many years the dollar is high in value, the president is respected at home and the United

States is admired and envied abroad for political and economic stability.

EDWIN BARROW

Gilthead, Greece

Still a Popular President

Why has the International Herald Tribune been so

'Señorita Look' Brightens Up Showings in Paris

PARIS — All of sudden this week, Paris runways are full of señoritas.

Coquettish models, their hair tied back in black chignons and their hips firmly molded in flirty, ruffled skirts, are moving about half-covered with black net shawls, the kind worn at bullfights. Hems are edged with cascades of ruffles.

HEBE DORSEY

sleeves flare out into wide cuffs, and all that is lacking is castanets.

At Thierry Mugler's, who carried this trend the farthest, there were tarty dresses with ruffled waists, which exploded with bright green ruffles at the most unexpected places, including inside décolletés or at the back of hems. The so-called Manchacha group of colored dresses, their décolletés filled in with black net, turned out to be too much for Burton Tansky, president of Sales Fifth Avenue, who said: "I don't understand it. It's not for us."

At Chloé's, which had two designers on the job, Guy Paulin and Philippe Gombourge, the evening clothes, by Gombourge, were strongly South American, with brightly colored printed turbans and matching blouses. And at Jean-Louis Scherrer, the swimming costumes were divided between black and African or, again, tropical prints.

Color has been the most dominant trend so far, a logical follow-up to the winter collections shown six months ago.

At Mugler's, the scene seemed even more intense because the



The Mugler look.

background had been painted a bright orange. The open included such colors as hot pink, hard blue, intense green and a bright yellow, the likes of which have not been seen here in a long time.

Prints, which made a big impact in Italy, are also all over Paris and vary from the small, impressionistic style to big tropical flowers. New cutouts are replacing classic décolletés. Skin is now showing through various zones, with the bare midriff the favorite. The navel is also often the center of attention, in cutouts consisting of bra and sarong-draped skirts.

There were also unexpected portfolios at the back of dresses at Comme des Garçons, while Junko

Koshino did an interesting anatomical job of decoupage with black rubber. The latter idea first started with Mugler, who a few seasons ago slashed his leopard-printed dresses this way and that, exposing a collarbone here or a hip there.

Though an inventive designer, Mugler has a continuing problem: His collection is heavy on histrionics. While the situation was not as bad this year as it was last season, when his collection was more show than substance, here and there — but especially at the end, with gold goddesses from Inca temples — he tended to obscure what he was trying to say.

But nobody can cut a saucy slit or dress better than Mugler. His sunny disposition also comes through with a freshness and gaiety that is often missing on Paris runways. This time, one of his favorite themes was Pop art, with all the explosive primary colors that go with it. His Nana dress, of white jersey cut across with Niki de Saint Phalle-like prints, were a riot.

Levi-Strauss, which has been trying to upgrade its jeans image, should lure Mugler, who has the freshest and sexiest approach to denim. His whole redox theme was charming and somehow terribly French, with cropped boleros over big, Western denim skirts.

For Mugler, there is no question that the body is beautiful, and he, together with Azzedine Alaïa, is the best at showing it. His knit dresses, in hot colors accented with black and white arrows, are for women who truly have nothing to hide.

At Scherrer's, Tansky relaxed. "Scherrer is consistent," he said. "He knows his customer and serves her well. And she's thankful for it."

Scherrer, who was in very good form, proved Friday that he can go beyond occasional flashes of brilliance. In business for 20 years, Scherrer has become a secure and rich designer, who has made a fortune with Arab princesses but has also managed to develop his own classic, conservative style.

His summer collection was totally pleasing and should gain him wider acceptance in the United States, which he is just beginning to conquer. Mrs. Evan Galbraith, wife of the U.S. ambassador to Paris, who saw the collection on Friday, said she has been wearing Scherrer's clothes "ever since he started. I like the way he makes women look. I also like his classic approach."

This time, Scherrer's long and lean look was carried out with wide-shouldered jackets over slim skirts worn with pale hose and flat shoes. His selection of dresses was also quite attractive, because, even if he did not change things around much, he managed to update the classic shirtwaist with voluminous sleeves that reached to the elbow.

The draped midriff was an important theme, which Scherrer used on dresses and blouses, the latter

worn over skirts. His summer raincoats, of iridescent nylons, are some of the best in Paris. Swimsuits made for a dramatic, African beginning to his showing.

Scherrer's colors reflected his tender approach to fashion. They included all the pastels, from pale, iridescent rainbow hues to stronger, clearer ones.

At Chloé's, the potent impact of Karl Lagerfeld, who designed this collection for many successful years, is beginning to fade. This should give Paulin, his successor, a chance to shine.

Paulin does not have the sparkle of Lagerfeld, but his admirers praise his low-key sense of elegance and his way with colors. His best models were the knit beige group, with shorter coats over long skirts, and all his pinaflore, navy and white dresses, which looked as if they had escaped from some stylish convent.

Evening dress, however, was still a problem. Chloé's owner, Gaby Aghion, realizing that Paulin, who is essentially a sportswear designer, could not cope, kept looking for somebody else and finally hired Guibourg, who designed the dressy part of this collection. All one can say is that Aghion should keep looking.

At London's Tate, Benjamin Stubbs 'Paints Each Species, Exceeds in All'

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the 1760s, London art criticism often took the form of rhyming couplets.

The group show of the Incorporated Society of Artists, an organization that preceded the Royal Academy of Arts, included work by such important British artists as Thomas Gainsborough, Joshua Reynolds, Benjamin West and George Stubbs. The "Masters of the several Masters" in the show with a few lines of verse for each in mm. Of Stubbs (1724-1806) he wrote:

The wide creation waits upon his call,
He paints each species, and exceeds in all.

While wondering Nature asks with jealous eye
Which Stubbs's labors are, and which her own.

Stubbs's genius for natural history painting is simply demonstrated in the large loan exhibition "George Stubbs," at the Tate Gallery.

[Eight protesters from the group Artists for Peace picketed the gallery Tuesday because the sponsor of the show, the United Technologies Corp., produces parts for cruise missiles and other military equipment. The Associated Press reported.]

In one sense Stubbs's skill as an animal painter impeded the appreciation of his skills as landscape and portrait painter, even in his lifetime. And it led posthumously to his dismissal or, at best, to faint praise, such as "Stubbs the horse painter."

He had only himself to blame for this, since his first major work, and that on which his reputation was founded, was his mastery "Anatomy of the Horse." Though the theme looks uninspiring to modern eyes, it must not be forgotten that in mid-18th-century England the horse was the only form of transport. It was also, in its functions as hunting mount and racer, one of the chief adjuncts of public amusement.

Before he began a three-year stint of dissecting and drawing dead horses for his "Anatomy," Stubbs had studied human anatomy while earning his living as a portrait painter and teaching perspective to young gentlemen students. The evidence that a detailed knowledge of anatomy leads the skilled artist to better figurative painting, animal or human, is shown here in many of the 200 works on exhibit — for example, the 1763 large oil "Zebra" and the three pages of pencil drawings of "Mammals of the Trossachs of the Mounth."

The lemur was not the only exotic animal to excite Stubbs's attention. Also represented in this show are his two portraits of "Bull Moose from the Duke of Richmond's Menagerie," the first an oil painting, the second a pencil drawing, a "Sleeping Leopard" from the Paul Mellon collection, and a "Rhinoceeros."

The more exotic breeds seem to have been favored by Stubbs even in the painting of household pets and working dogs — the "White Poodle in a Park," also from the Mellon collection; the "Spanish Dog Belonging to Mr. Corway" (a fellow painter); the "Norfolk or Water Spaniel"; and a classical portrayal of a "King Charles Spaniel" (1776).

Of course, no representative exhibition of Stubbs's work could be without its complement of horse paintings, from the attractive but



Enamel self-portrait (detail) of Benjamin Stubbs.

over-reproduced groups of "Mares and Foals" to "Colonel O'Kelly's Dismounted with a Sheep" and the "Eighth Earl of Carlisle's Groom William Shutt Riding His Master's Favorite Chestnut."

But the most interesting, visually and historically, are those that portray working and sporting horses. Two especially good examples are "Soldiers of the 10th Light Dragoons" (1793) and "Hambletonian Rubbing Down" (1799).

The former was one of several paintings made by Stubbs for the Prince of Wales; it is now owned by the queen. Though the Dragoons, infantry soldiers occasionally given mounts for speed, look splendid, their military utility was already past at the time of the Napoleonic wars, when Stubbs painted them in their ceremonial uniforms. The 7th and 15th Light Dragoons were among the army units defeated by Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo on May 18, 1794.

The painting of Hambletonian is one of many racehorse portraits made by Stubbs from 1760 to the end of his life. It is of particular interest because it portrays the horse's breeder, John Hutchinson, a remarkable man who had risen from stable hand to breeder of thoroughbreds. With the Reverend Henry Goodricke, the prebendary of York Minster, he had introduced races between 2-year-olds at York racecourse.

The Stubbs self-portrait in the show highlights his collaboration with the potter Josiah Wedgwood, one of the reasons why the art historian Basil Taylor described him as "next to Leonardo, the greatest painter scientist in the history of art."

From the mid-1760s Stubbs experimented in painting in enamels on copper. His early experiments were in wild-animal pictures. Accustomed to making large oil paintings that were almost life size, he was disappointed at the limits imposed by the single-square-foot area of a heavy copperplate.

He contacted various potters, but only Wedgwood's London partner, Thomas Bentley, accepted

the challenge to try to make large enamel panels to which Stubbs could apply his enamel paints. By continual experiment Wedgwood and Stubbs produced satisfactory supports for the Stubbs paintings.

My compliments to Mr. Stubbs, Wedgwood wrote to Bentley on Nov. 4, 1777. "He shall be gratified, but large tablets are not the work of a day."

Gratified he was. In the exhibition, in addition to the self-portrait on a large oval of Wedgwood earthenware, are other enamel paintings on Wedgwood: "Young Gentleman Shooting" (1781), the "Equestrian Portrait of Warren Hastings" (1796) and "Isabella Saltonstall Aged 16 in the Character of Una (in) Spencer's Faerie Queene" (1782).

Isabella Saltonstall subsequently became one of Stubbs's most faithful collectors. She also assisted him financially in his poverty-stricken last years. She and Mary Spencer, his common-law wife from 1756, became his executors on his death in London on July 10, 1806.

"George Stubbs," Tate Gallery, Jan. 6, then at the Yale Center of British Art, New Haven, Connecticut, Feb. 13-April 7.

Indian Masks to Be Returned

United Press International

SYRACUSE, New York — The Everson Museum of Art will exchange three Iroquois masks for modern Native American pottery, marking the first victory in the Indians' attempt to regain possession of thousands of ceremonial objects.

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**3,000-Year-Old Artifacts
Are Discovered in China**
The Associated Press
BEIJING — A collection of 64
bronze cooking pots, wine vessels
and artifacts dating back 3,000
years has been found in a tomb on
China's east coast, the official news
agency, Xinhua, has reported.
Xinhua said the bronzes were
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ARTS / LEISURE

Buyers Cautious at New York Auction of American Furniture

NEW YORK — New York buyers do not allow themselves to be carried away by uncontrolled enthusiasm these days. That could be verified last Saturday in one of the most solidly established areas of U.S. collecting, American furniture of the 18th century.

In a two-part sale at Christie's, a large number of pieces from various sources were auctioned in the morning, followed by a one-man

collection in the afternoon. Together, the two parts rose to \$2,250,000, which made the auction the second most important sale of American

SOURIN MELIKIAN

furniture ever held in the United States. Buyers were quite selective, however, especially in the afternoon.

Two or three pieces that were

truly superb sold for very high prices.

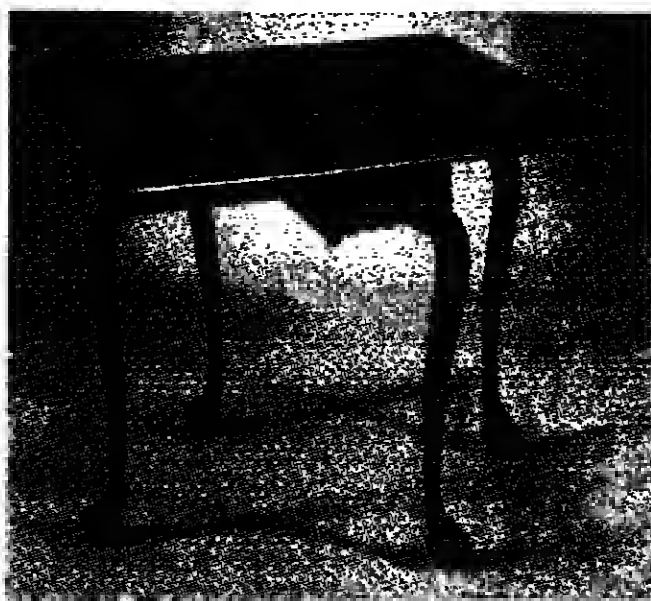
The masterpiece appeared in the first part of the auction. This is a solid mahogany highboy from Massachusetts made about 1750-70 that may have belonged to John Adams, "according to family tradition." It is the epitome of the American highboy, combining perfection of form and proportion, the highest standard of joinery and a wonderfully patinated wood surface. It also retains its original brass fittings. The result was a record price for a highboy of \$165,000 — three times Christie's high estimate — paid by Harold Sack, outbidding a private collector.

The image of the afternoon collection, as projected by Christie's introduction to the catalog, could hardly have been more glamorous. The collection was formed in New York from the mid-1920s through the early 1950s by C. Ray Franklin, a descendant of Benjamin Franklin who served on the staff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University for 26 years. It was referred to as "outstanding" by Albert Sack in a book about his father, Israel Sack, the founder of the leading gallery dealing in American furniture.

The catalog observed that Dr. Franklin, having retired to Asheville, North Carolina, had sold the collection in early 1984 to the "current owner, who has consigned it in its entirety."

In other words it now belonged to a dealer, John Newcomer of Keedysville, Maryland. In the view of most professionals, there are two possible readings to such a news item. One is that the dealer is trying to make a quick profit. The other is that being disappointed with his acquisitions, he is getting rid of them en bloc.

Neither assumption makes dealers anxious to play into their colleague's hands. They not only tend to be more cautious than usual but



Chippendale mahogany drop-leaf table sold for \$41,800.

are also inclined to spread the word of the transaction among their clients. In the United States, clients pay much greater attention to what trusted dealers tell them than do European collectors.

To this unflattering background must be added the fact that, seen at close range, Franklin's collection of American furniture was less impressive than what the hardcover catalog and its ponderous introduction had suggested. "A mixed bag" is how Harold Sack, the present owner of Israel Sack Inc., characterized the two-part sale. When the market is in a buoyant mood, none of this matters too much. A collection put together by a man who loved his pieces will be seen through rose-colored spectacles. The best of the furniture will probably go through the roof, while medium-quality pieces will still do well. The Franklin name might help.

But the sale pattern was very different.

The piece that stood out was a small Chippendale mahogany drop-leaf table from Massachusetts made around 1760-80. The cabriole legs with their subtle curves tapering down to the claws clinging balls form a contrast with the rectangular surface when the two drop-leaves are set horizontally. At \$41,800 it more than doubled its high estimate.

This occasionally also happened with lesser pieces, such as a Federal mahogany candle stand — a kind of small circular table resting on a baluster shaft rising from three legs, which the French call a guéridon — from New York, datable to 1790-1810. This was bought for \$2,640 by Harold Sack.

But in most cases, prices were well below Christie's low estimate. A Chippendale mahogany card table with serpentine top and cabri-

ole legs was knocked down at \$17,000, 50 percent below the low estimate. A Chippendale carved mahogany candle stand from Massachusetts datable to 1760 and 1780 sold at \$5,500, 40 percent below the low estimate.

Buyers were not impressed by the provenance — the table is said to have belonged to Major General Henry Knox, "according to tradition." They may have also been disturbed by the top, which was loose, and by holes on the underside indicating that it had been reset, although Ralph E. Carpenter, Christie's consultant, said that there was no doubt about its being the original part.

Most revealing of the coolness displayed by private collectors and dealers alike were the moderate prices offered for several of the most desirable lots. A Chippendale cherrywood desk and bookcase related to a group of furniture made in the Woodbury area of Connecticut — and attributed by Christie's expert to Brewster Dayton — sold slightly above its high estimate at \$59,500.

The next lot, a dressing bureau — that is, a commode fitted with a mirror — in mahogany and bird's-eye maple, was considered by specialists to be a real bargain at \$71,500. Illustrated in Vernon C. Stoneman's monograph on John and Thomas Seymour, the Boston cabinetmakers, it was on loan to the Los Angeles County Museum from 1941 to 1959, which should have greatly added to its glamour.

"A fine and important Federal carved mahogany settee" attributed to Duncan Phyfe of New York was also a disappointment, selling for \$77,000, 30 percent under its low estimate.

All told, the Franklin sale netted \$1.1 million, leaving 12.2 percent of the furniture unsold.

The proportion of unsold items in both parts of the auction was reduced on Monday when several of the pieces that had been bought in were negotiated privately by Christie's.

In sum, the sale can be considered a qualified success that holds a lesson. Money is undoubtedly available. But contrary to the impression with which market professionals, particularly auctioneers, were left after the \$21-million sale of the Chatsworth drawings in London, this is not a time for reckless spending. High prices will be paid for important pieces, within the limits of reason.

The lesson is all the more significant because it was learned in a section of the market that is, by definition, almost exclusively American. Since American buyers are leading in the upper end of almost every area of the art market, it deserves to be carefully considered by auctioneers and dealers and by private vendors tempted to make a hard sell by imposing huge reserve prices.

DOONESBURY



Paris Fair: One-Man Shows the Rule

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Visitors to the contemporary art fair at the Grand Palais should find assimilating the 2,000 works somewhat easier than usual because 131 of the 149 galleries have one-man shows.

There is the usual contingent of highly visible artists — the equivalent of the ramshackle guest at the dinner party. But there are others who do not raise their voices to such a strident pitch and have something of exceptional value to offer.

One of these, and a newcomer to the Foire Internationale d'Art Contemporain (FIAC) is Jörg Madlener, a German-born artist who lives in Belgium and is being displayed by the Philippe Guntz Gallery of Brussels.

His canvases are beautiful as pure painting, and they combine in an unexpected way the representation of a subject and the quasi-random touch inherited from the informal strain of recent years. Madlener is also a man of broad culture, and he has chosen to take Gustav Mahler's "Das Lied von der Erde" as his theme in this series of very large paintings. They stand on their own as a purely visual invention, and the thematic connection is in no way a crutch. Indeed, treated as it is, it adds an unusual and gratifying depth to these surprising works.

No newcomer, Joseph Czapski, now in his late 80s, is not only a painter but also an eminent figure of the Polish emigration, a writer (he was one of the founders of the

influential magazine *Kultura*) and a witness of history. A pacifist during World War I, he was a prisoner of the Russians during the last war until the alliances changed and he was entrusted with the mission of finding missing Polish officers in the Soviet camps.

Czapski, whose paintings are being shown by the Jean Bricard Gallery of Paris, must be viewed in the context of his remarkable life. His paintings, marked with both expressionist intensity and humor, are like a visual diary in which he records the minute observations he makes from day to day — people in the subway, in theaters, in cafes. Czapski never was and never will be fashionable, but better than that, he is a man enamored of the spiritual adventure of life.

Joan Mitchell, at the Jean Fournier Gallery of Paris, is an outstanding American artist who has been living in France for many years and whose powerful work is rooted in the heritage of color left by Matisse and the bold brush strokes of action painting.

Raymond Mason, a British artist and also a longtime Parisian (at Marlborough Gallery), is noted for his big, vigorous sculptures in an attractive pop-art vein. The largest work is a painted epoxy resin piece depicting grape pickers at work in southern France. The mood hovers between strong empathy and humorous observation. Smaller works include a surprising little scene in which a group of people is starkly lit by an enigmatic source.

Arman, a Frenchman who has gone to live in New York, is pre-

sending some unexpected pieces made from the gutted remains of French period furniture, flanked by the artist, cast in bronze and displayed under the monitory title "The Day After." The result is an ominously atmospheric tableau vivant expressing a familiar doomsday fantasy in somber tones.

Jean Dubuffet is presenting recent scribbled paintings in primary colors at the Jeanne Bucher Gallery of Paris. The smaller works appear disappointing, but there is a very large painting in which the wall-to-wall network of random scratches has undeniable force.

The younger and more boisterous artists all belong to the "new expressionism," "wild Malerei" or so-called "bad painting" trends as well as to the "cultural painting" movement, which has gained a foothold in Italy. Daniel Templeton is showing a selection of works by such artists as Enzo Cucchi, Volker Tarnow, Reiner Fetting and Anselm Kiefer.

The present FIAC, despite the youthful artists mentioned above, is very much dominated, in terms of quality, by mature artists — men and women over 45. Looking at their work one cannot help thinking that artists need time to ripen. Precocious genius is splendid, no doubt. It is also rare.

But the public (and the dealers) have too often decided that it was the artist's business to dream up new fashions that keep the market busy.

"Spontaneity" is clearly a touchstone in much of 20th-century art, but it can easily turn to staidness if it does not become something more than an expression of the current. The best aspect of the current FIAC, which runs through Oct. 28, is this indication that ripeness is apparently being recognized and valued.

Le Carré Film Is 'a Big Bore'

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

"The Little Drummer Girl" the film adaptation of the novel by John Le Carré, is about an actress recruited by an Israeli intelligence

MOVIE MARQUEE

team to help catch a Palestinian terrorist. Diane Keaton, who plays the actress, "is left high and dry by the screenplay," says Vincent Canby of *The New York Times*. "Everybody connected with the film behaves as if he were hanging out the tail of a tiger and can't let go. They desperately clutch the material but never tame it." He sums it up as "a big expensive-looking bore." Kevin Thomas of the *Los Angeles Times* says: "It is likely to disappoint admirers of Le Carré, the contemporary master of the spy thriller, and perplex those who have not read the book. Never does the film catch us up in Le Carré's spirit of high adventure, let alone move us by his acute perception and compassion."

"The Razor's Edge" stars Bill Murray as Larry Darrell, an idealistic young man who has been traumatized by his experience during World War I. Based on the novel by W. Somerset Maugham, and directed by John Byrum, the film traces Larry's romances and spiritual progress as he journeys to Paris and the Far East in search of enlightenment. The film "is slow, overlong and ridiculously overproduced," Janet Maslin of *The New York Times* says. "Murray never generates any sense of the character's evolution, nor does he even appear to have much interest in the spirituality that is Larry's signal quality."

"Stop Making Sense" is the most absorbing look at rock musicians in action since *The Last Waltz*, says Robert Hillman of the *Los Angeles Times*. Directed by Jonathan Demme, the film is a concert movie, focusing on Talking Heads, a New York City group led by David Byrne. The movie "is a jewel... a blend of musical and cinematic imagination that serves as a toast to the spirituality in both fields," says Hillman.

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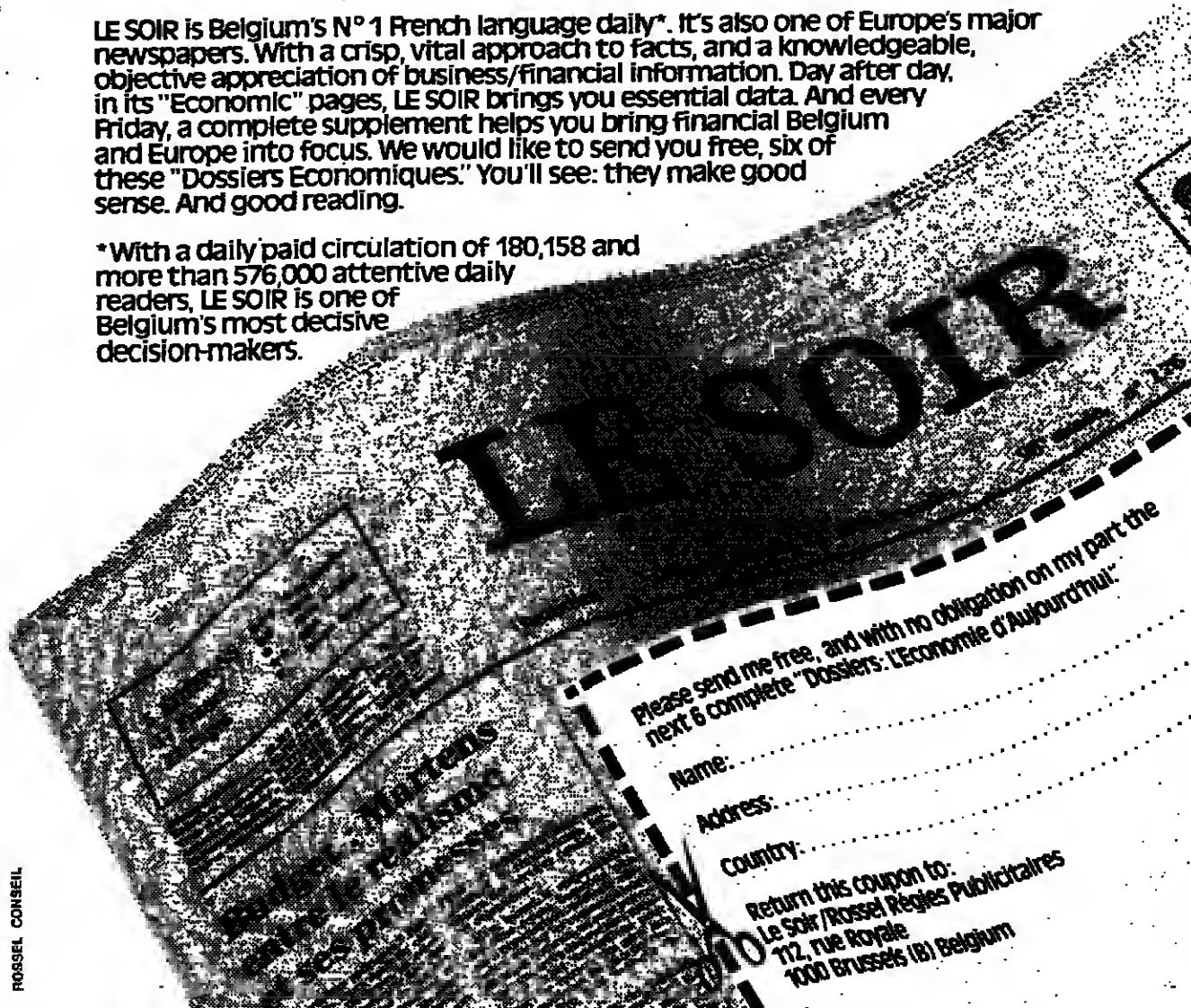
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FRENCH FASHION

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20-21, 1984



Some of the best looks for spring, from the left: Yves Saint Laurent, Kenzo, Chloe, Thierry Mugler, Sonia Rykiel, Karl Lagerfeld and Emanuel Ungaro. Below, Jean-Paul Gaultier.

The Biggest News Out of Paris This Year Is That French Fashion Is Back in Fashion

PARIS — Once again, Paris leads. The combination of inspired fall collections and a strong dollar turned the city into a mad shopping scene. Unseasonably bad weather also helped.

Spurred by the strength of the dollar, Americans came in droves. Wads of money in hand, they went through town like tornadoes. They may have flown Concorde and stayed at the Ritz, but they were gleefully bargain-hunting nevertheless as they compared Paris and New York prices. "Look at this belt," a Manhattan socialite said at Ungaro's. "It's only \$100." Similarly, a blouse was "only \$600" while a jacket was "only \$1,200."

The wife of a New York real-estate tycoon dropped a cool \$80,000 at Saint Laurent couture. "My husband is going to be a little annoyed," she said. "Oh, well." An American publisher bought seven suits at Chloé, saying, "But I got all of that for only \$6,000." At Givenchy, two close friends were fighting over the same cocktail dress.

An American homemaker (with homes in Connecticut, New York and Palm Beach) flatly refused to fly back on the Concorde with her husband, because "on the Concorde they only take a couple of

gato's director of public relations, said the couture sales figures were up by 60 percent and the ready-to-wear by more than 100 percent from last year. An American woman begged a Parisian friend to call

HEBE DORSEY

the designer himself to see if she could get some attention from his sales staff. "All I want is a blouse to match my skirt," she kept saying. The Parisian friend obliged. Ungaro intervened. The blouse was obtained.

"It's as if we were giving the stuff away," Hendryx said. "I just got back from the stockroom. We don't even have time to unpack the cartons. It's wild."

It was the same story at Claude Montana's Left Bank boutique, which ran out of the colorful, so-called Schiap coats, which have been widely copied. "We're making 250,000 francs a day, which is considerable, given the size of the bou-

tique," said Beatrice Paul, Montana's assistant and muse. At Kenzo's, the traffic on a recent Saturday afternoon was like the Metro at rush hour.

At Victoire's, on the Place des Victoires — the hottest fashion shopping area in town — the owner, Françoise Chassagnac, caters to middle-of-the-road women with middle-of-the-road budgets. Yet, she said, Frenchwomen are buying like mad as well. "Despite tough times, they don't even look at the price tags. If they want something, they buy it," she said.

The strength of the dollar did not entirely account for the international shopping hysteria. Besides, no one was fooled. Prices were often quietly jacked up, and in some cases retailers even quoted prices in the U.S. currency. Still, dollar for dollar, the clothes were a good one-third less than in the United States.

The selection and display of clothes in designers' boutiques were exciting, considering that, in the United States, women see French clothes through the eyes of department store buyers and boutique owners. Even the designers

branches on Madison Avenue do not carry quite as much merchandise as the Paris ones. American shoppers were also impressed by the flair and sophistication with which the better Parisian *vendeuses* put together a look.

But most of all, the Paris fall collections, once again, had the talent "of making every woman wish she was naked with a checkbook," as Ernestine Carter of the Sunday Times of London once said. There was a new, irresistible look, with longer skirts, more color and an excellent selection of coats. The news extended to shoes, fabrics and accessories. Once again, there was a lightness about Paris that only great strength can produce.

By the time the shoppers left town, however, Paris had begun to look like New York, where heaven forbid one should shop for winter clothes after September.

A cute American bride kept complaining that she could not find a Jean-Paul Gaultier sweater. "You know, the one with the tapestry flowers." She later called happily from Florence, saying she had located it there.

Couture Houses Play Profitable Name Game

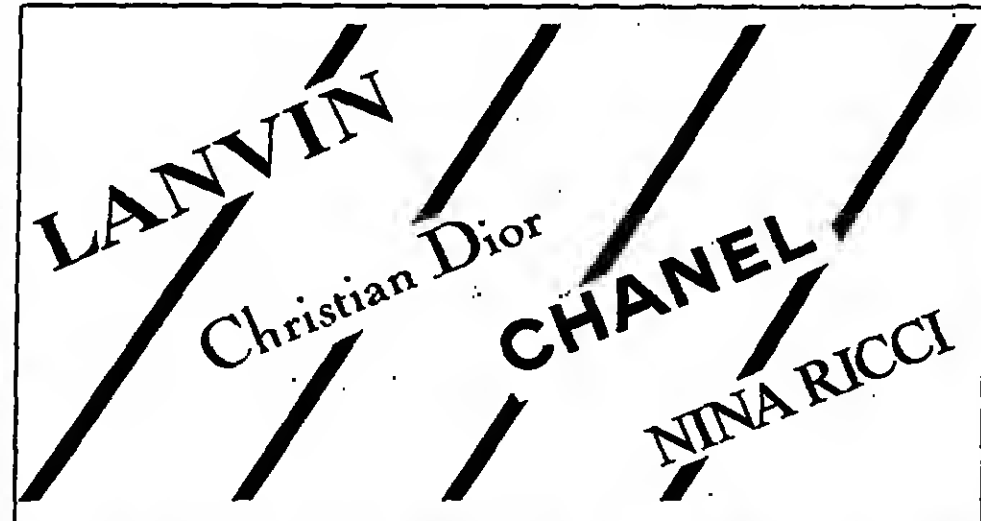
By Monique de Faucon

PARIS — "Money, money, money" is the straight answer to an outsider who might ask, "What is in a couture name?"

With one key qualification, that is: Sooner or later the original of the most brilliant couture names either retires or expires. Who takes over determines just how much money, and how long the "name" will continue to have an attraction.

Ever since Charles Frederick Worth dreamed up couture in the modern sense, public attachment to great names has proved frail and fickle. The Worth name lives on in perfumes (all launched long after his death by sons and successors). But what of the other great pre-1914 names? Doucet, Redfern, Callot, Paquin and Poiret had pulling power equivalent to Worth's internationally. But if you buy one of their labels today, you acquire a rare antique.

The 20th-century sales pattern of Worth perfumes has echoes of the original's life and times. The name of the Lincolnshire draper's assistant who turned fashion into a French national industry still rings the most bells in English-speaking countries, closely followed by Germany — shades of the Princess von



Metternich who launched Worth to fame by bringing in Empress Eugénie of France as a client. It is rumored that the famous Worth "Dans la Nuit" (1922) is being readied for a relaunch, complete with a re-edition of the original Lalique bottle.

The effect of a name can drag in its wake a bewildering repertoire of disassociated products. Today they range from high fashion to low-friction surfboards, automobile upholstery, wines and chocolates, cameras, watches, ready-to-wear, baby clothes and bathroom tiles.

For those who create a successful couture conglomerate, the payoff is clearly immense. But there is no way of reading the balance sheets in this up-market jungle of consumerism. Opague French company law combines with franchise accounting and front men to conceal most of the clues. It is conceivable that for every dollar a couture conglomerate loses on a high-fashion show, it can make a hundred on ready-to-wear and a thousand with perfume.

Figures filter out by chance, as in the bizarre situation in which the phenomenally successful house of Dior is harnessed to the financially troubled Boussac Saintes Freres group. Off-the-record reports suggest that, over the last 10 years in the United States, Dior doubled its sales figures regularly, to go from less than \$20 million to \$260 million last year. As couture could have accounted for none of it, while Dior's ready-to-wear slice of the U.S. market is insignificant, some measure of the profitability of perfumes, beauty products, stockings and the rest begins to emerge.

All this rides on the name of a quiet man who died in 1957. Christian Dior may well have foreseen the pattern. He launched his "Miss Dior" perfume in 1947, the year of the "New Look" that rocketed him from obscurity to an international household word.

For almost a century, the Lanvin family has proved adept at keeping its name up front. The story will take a fresh turn soon when an announcement is made regarding a successor to the house designer, Jules François Crayon, who is retiring after 20 years of creating and sustaining a recognizable Lanvin look Crayon, who earlier worked at Nina Ricci for 12 years, was literally born into the fashion business — in the couture house of his mother in Liège. He will be a hard act to follow.

Cynics sometimes wonder if it matters. Payot's "Joy" could endure forever as one of the perfume greats of all time. It has certainly done well in the past 40 years while more than a dozen house designers came and went to keep the couture name alive. A revolving door of talent-spouting, the roll call reads like a finishing school for potential Paris designers, including such later winners as Karl Lagerfeld, Angelo Tarlazzi, Michel Goma and Marc Bohan (assisted by Gérard Pipart, who is now with Ricci).

Some of the most beautiful Payot collections in that time came from Goma, followed by Tarlazzi, but with styles that were worlds apart. The big switch between the two, when it came 10 years ago, must have been traumatic for Payot's couture clients and buyers alike.

All of which suggests that, like the melody that lingers on, perfume can trail profitably on regardless of the couture clothes. It did for nearly two decades after Coco Chanel closed her house in 1939 and even rode out the postwar couture revival in retirement. Only when it became clear that a new generation of French perfumes was cutting away the once-dominant market share of Chanel No. 5 was she induced to make her couture comeback.

The six valuable letters of the Chanel name were etched out again

worldwide then, via millions of column inches of press coverage in the 40 key nations that offer markets. When the hiatus after Chanel's death showed that the name could rapidly become vulnerable again, the house's money men went shopping for the top talent available. They came up with Karl Lagerfeld. Chanel's name grabbed international exposure once more.

Strong echoes of the Chanel experience arose in the Lanvin dilemma, as both names are major perfume owners. In the early 1920s, Jeanne Lanvin's sense of style, which took her from making clothes for little girls to dressing their mothers, recruited André Frayssas, probably the greatest perfume "nose" of his time. He devised 21 perfumes and toilet waters, including Arpège, which has been among the top 10 perfumes worldwide since its 1927 launch and still accounts for half of Lanvin's huge perfume business.

Jeanne Lanvin also initiated couture-name menswear, in 1926. Lanvin Tailleur has become a national institution. (Fashion watchers swear that the two top candidates in the last French presidential election, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and François Mitterrand, both campaigned in Lanvin shirts.)

Whoever ends up in the Lanvin hot seat will have a ghost watching over his or her shoulder. In five years, it will be the centenary of when Jeanne Lanvin set up shop at 22 rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, where the house is still headquartered.

GALERIES LAFAYETTE

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EXPOSITION DU 5 AU 31 OCTOBRE 84.

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GALERIES LAFAYETTE

HE OPEN ON A ROCK CONCERT WITH A HEAVY RACIAL BAND PLAYING IN FRONT OF A HUGE AMERICAN FLAG AS BLINDING FIREWORKS BURST, THEIR LIPS TO REVEAL A LONG, WHITE SCARF.

BUT HE SUDDELY HIS HAIR CATCHES FIRE

YOU KNOW I ALWAYS THOUGHT HE WAS A LITTLE BIT OF A FREAK

63

vs the Rule

Using some unexpected piece of furniture, the artist, cast in bronze and played under the motto of the Day After. The result is an intensely atmospheric tableau in a fantasy in a familiar domestic setting.

Jean Dubuffet is presenting a series of paintings in room 10 at the Jeanne Bucher Gallery Paris. The smaller works appear sporting, but there is a very subtle network of random scribbles and underlines.

The younger and more boisterous artists all belong to the "new movement," while Matisse or so-called "bad painting" trends is to the "cultural painting" movement, which has gained a hold in Italy. Daniel Tompkins is showing a selection of works by artists such as Enzo Cucchi, Volner, Werner Fetting and Anselm Kiefer.

to present "FAC" despite the fact that it is mentioned above, as much as it is mentioned in the text. The artist's work is a mix of the old and the new, and it is a very interesting and challenging work.

Carré Film 'a Big Bore'

THE FILM IS A MIX OF THE OLD AND THE NEW, AND IT IS A VERY INTERESTING AND CHALLENGING WORK.

Little Drummer Girl" is a very interesting and challenging work. It is a mix of the old and the new, and it is a very interesting and challenging work.

JOHN MARQUEE

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A SPECIAL REPORT ON FRENCH FASHION

Chic Families Rally for a Common Cause

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — From October to May, when the weekend rolls around the Parisian *jeunesse dorée* shed their Levi 501 jeans and slip into silks and velvets, grey flannel suits and tuxedos. The rally season is in full swing. Despite socialism and the social revolution of 1968, that distinctly French five-year social ritual, which encourages the children of the *bonnes familles* to meet one another, is still going strong.

Starting at age 14 with a group of 12 to 20 youngsters who meet in the afternoons for bridge lessons, the rally moves at age 15 to dancing lessons, then continues for three more years of increasingly grand soirees, as rallies merge to form groups of up to 300. In Paris alone, almost 5,000 teenagers are members of about 60 different rallies, each organized by two or three mothers, often titled.

When one meets the same group of one's peers every two weeks and is subject to a stringent dress code, the problem of what to wear looms large. By catering exclusively to this up-market, in-between clientele with her boutique "14/18," the former French fashion journalist

Christiane Hélois has effectively plugged a market gap and seen her business grow in five years from a small office on Passy's rue Vital to two shops for girls, one in a small *hôtel particulier* nearby, the other in the equally chic Avenue de la Bourdonnais on the Left Bank.

Last week Hélois opened a shop for boys at her original location. Now she plans to expand with shops in Lille and Bordeaux, Belgium and Switzerland and even the United States; a prominent New York department store has already shown interest.

At each of last month's three Hélois fashion shows, under a marquee set up in the small courtyard of the Passy house, the crowd drawn from her mailing list of 4,800 rally members overflowed the 250 gilt chairs and even buckled the iron house gates as models—all rally members—showed the taffeta and velvet strapless tops with straight skirts and the puffed-sleeve fitted velvet spencers that are already this year's best sellers. The prototype trousers for the tuxedos had been stolen, so the boys, with admirable aplomb, modeled shirts, ties and brightly printed boxer shorts. Breeding will out.

The idea for 14/18 started when Hélois, who had a rally-age daughter, did research for a story on the groups for a French newspaper. "My own daughter and all those I interviewed complained of finding nothing to wear," she recalled, "so I saw the opportunity."

Initially, she planned to launch a label and sell wholesale through the ready-to-wear shops. "But when I went to the fairs in London, Düsseldorf or Paris, only my most sophisticated things that could be sold to women were successful. Today's girls don't dress up," they told me.

Meanwhile, though, her own experience was already disproving that. A word-of-mouth clientele

transformed her office into a boutique, so she decided to concentrate on retail.

The 14/18 collections are designed by a Paris-based, 28-year-old West German designer, Thomas Meyer, who "listens to everything we tell him" about the tastes of this notoriously hard to please age group, Hélois said.

"When a certain model is successful with one girl, I know it is going to take off with all the others," she said, "and if a style is disliked by one, they'll all hate it and we won't sell one." To avoid having too many identical dresses show up at the same party, Hélois limits the number of items made in a given color, fabric and style, offering a rainbow palette in a choice of wool, silk, velvet or taffeta.

Because of the number of outfits needed for a season, the collection revolves around coordinates, with 10 styles each of skirts and strapless tops, mixed and matched with five models of jackets and belts. Prices run about 2,400 francs for a skirt and top, from 1,800 francs for a dress, and 850 francs for the best-selling velvet spencer. For the younger, bridge set, the ubiquitous kilt at 450 francs is strongly back in style, or the same straight skirt favored by the older girls, made up in wool. Sizes start at 34 and go up to 44 or 46.

Rallye girls are ultraclassic. "They would never mix a red top and a blue skirt as we did in the show," said Hélois. "Everything must match, or at most be mixed with black. Leading color choices: black, red, turquoise, and fuchsia. Also popular are taffetas in an iridescent blue-black or Black Watch plaid.

"They have an unbelievable passion for the straight skirt," says Hélois, "even though it can't be very comfortable to dance in all night. They all have an absolute horror of looking fat, so they won't

buy full skirts. Boys of that age can be quite cruel, and they're afraid of the traditional taut of 'boudin'—sausage.

The best-selling narrow skirt has a flattering 'petal' panel asymmetrically draped. Another clever touch: large taffeta bow-belts with concealed pockets to slide your hand into during those awkward moments while waiting for someone to ask you to dance.

"The girls don't like anything fussy that takes arranging, like a shawl. They want to fasten it up and forget about it. That is the great success of the strapless top, which, as most of them don't dare to show their décolleté, they wear

with a jacket—even to dance," Hélois said.

In Passy, the ambience is midway between that of the drawing room of a private house and a haute couture salon. On Saturdays, the shop's busiest day, fathers are settled on sofas, or, weather permitting, out in the small garden, and given newspapers—for as Hélois pointed out, decisions frequently consume two hours.

Sometimes she must display the diplomatic finesse of a treaty negotiator. "When the miniskirt was the rage, the girls asked for shorter and shorter skirts, which didn't please their mothers, or grandmothers, who were often paying the bill. So

I'd propose a 68-centimeter length and whisper to the girl not to worry, it would be 3 centimeters shorter when she came to pick it up."

Hélois hopes to have equal success with the boys' lines: strongly classical tweed sports jackets and navy blazers, grey flannel suits and three tux styles. From double-breasted to spencer, all sized down. Prices start at 250 francs for a shirt, 450 francs for trousers, jackets from 1,000 francs and tuxedos from 2,000 francs.

Each collection ends with four wedding dresses, perfect for the *marriage* that is, after all, the ultimate point of the rally.

2

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Arcades of Paris: Shopping in Dry, Well-Lighted Places

By Judy Yablonky

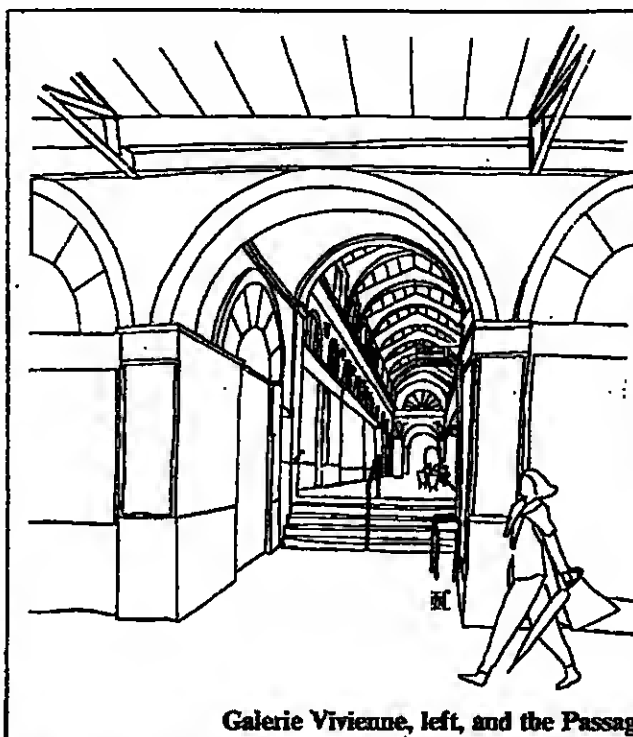
PARIS — Tourists in Paris can combine shopping and sightseeing, and avoid the city's frequent rainy weather, by visiting *les passages couverts*.

The passages, covered arcades lighted by lead-glass skylights, were built in the first half of the 19th century. They were an important part of the city's bourgeois commercial life then—the ground floor lined with luxury and specialty shops, cafés, restaurants and theaters, and the upper floors built as apartments, often housing intellectuals' salons. The passages were an elegant respite from the narrow, overcrowded, often dirty city streets. By the middle of the century, they numbered about 30, but then they fell into disuse with the advent of wide boulevards, with sidewalks, and larger shops.

Now several of the remaining passages—fewer than 19 still exist in the center of Paris; seven are classified as *monuments historiques*—are undergoing a government-sponsored renovation. The city is trying to recreate the activity of days gone by in these passages, trying to lure shops and shoppers, restaurants and diners, and Parisians and tourists alike back to these arcades.

Only a few of the covered passages have been renovated so far, but shoppers' bargains, specialty items and a tasty lunch or dinner, or just a stroll to enjoy the 19th-century architecture protected from the vagaries of Paris's weather, can be enjoyed nonetheless.

• **La Galerie Vivienne** (runs between rue Vivienne, rue des Petits Champs and rue de la Banque), an L-shaped arcade built in 1823, is the queen of the restored passages, with its pitched glass roof supported by transverse arches,



Galerie Vivienne, left, and the Passage Choiseul.

plaster designs on the arches and between the half-circle second-floor windows, and a rotunda with a cast-iron lantern roof and intricate stucco work floor. Its modern shops contrast sharply with the building's style.

No. 21. La Marelle. Used clothing for children, including outfits for dancing, skiing and horseback riding.

No. 26. Catherine Vernoux. Designer clothes. Opening in mid-October.

No. 42. Comptoir du Kit. Modern, avant-garde jewelry in leather, copper and, for winter, pearls. Reopening in October with one-of-a-kind models on sale at the

gallery. Prices range from 150 to 500 French francs.

No. 48. Lizi Z. Trendy menswear and accessories with a made-in-Japan label.

And for lunch, or afternoon tea: No. 35-37. A Friot Tea.

La Galerie Vivienne also holds a toy store, an antique bookseller, the headquarters of the French cosmetics company Expansion Biologique Française, several other clothing boutiques, a travel agency and the wine merchants Lucien Legrand, Filles et Fils.

• **Passage Choiseul** (rue des Petits Champs, rue Saint Augustin) is one of the longest and busiest of the passages, especially during the noon and early evening hours.

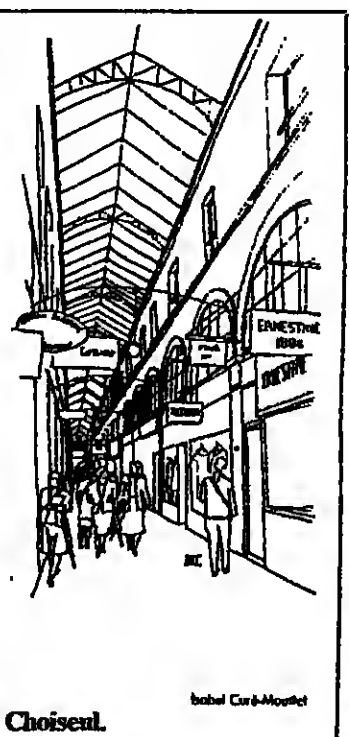
Named after Marie Gabriel Auguste Choiseul-Gouffier, an explorer and diplomat who was a member of the Académie Française, and built from 1825 to 1827, Choiseul is unusual as it has two floors above the ground floor.

Its shops include cosmetics, coiffeurs, jewelry stores, art and desk supplies, tourism (for the French region of Lot-et-Garonne) and even a sex shop, as well as 14 clothing stores and six shoe stores. A number of the shops specialize in *disgriffe* items—well-known labels sold at a discount.

No. 12 (and a second store further on). Bardest. A wide variety of styles in shoes—its own make and others—and handbags. Featured in the window are low-heeled leather and suede boots at less than 300 francs.

No. 13. Mimi Chub. Clothes for children through age 16.

No. 26. Ernestine 1884. Chunky, chunky jewelry in plastic, silver, wood, beading.



from 95 to 400 francs. Beaded belts, petit-poiot clutches and eyeglass cases.

No. 15. Palais Oriental. A real bazaar of bargains. Jewelry in lapis lazuli, coral, turquoise, silver and gold, old and new ivory, amber, silver with mother of pearl. Handbags and satchels in natural-colored leather from Morocco, 200 to 700 francs; leather ballerina shoes, 49 to 89 francs in women's sizes. Indian voile skirts, dresses, scarves. Mirror-embroidered skirts. Silk caftans from 450 to 850 francs, in print silk, or with gold embroidery. Silk dresses 550 to 650 francs, two-piece silk dresses 750, silk tunics 265.

No. 22. Merveille de Chine. Sapphire, ruby and emerald jewelry set in silver; jade bracelets in burnt orange, pink, green, white. Chinese silk tops and blouses; embroidered vests; lined beaded sweaters, with gold or silver embroidery, a beautiful bargain at 350 francs.

No. 36. Abel. This small shop, with its rounded, sliding, wood-framed showcases, has had the same name since 1846, the year Jouffroy was built. Umbrellas, parasols and canes are sold, including some antique ones, and all types are repaired. Top of the line: a man's umbrella with ebony and gold handle, 830 francs; women's umbrellas and parasols made with fabric provided by the ebent (to match dresses), with gold or silver handle, 1,500 francs; lace parasols, 650.

No. 39. Le Bonheur de Paris. Soaps of all shapes, bath powders and oils, sachets, buttons (animal buttons for children's clothes).

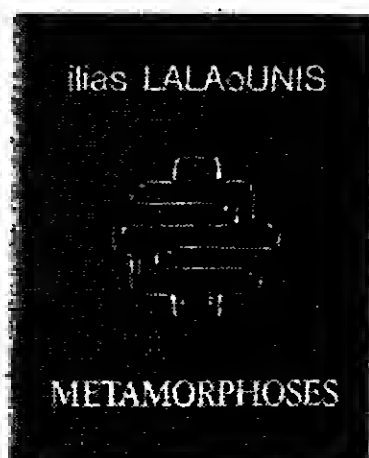
No. 46. Hotel Chopin. For a quiet stay in a *passage couvert* in the center of Paris, a two-star hotel, 38 rooms, from 149 to 223 francs.

The passage also holds other clothing boutiques, old stamp and antique book stores, gift and household-item shops, a beauty shop for pets and a toy store. The Musée Grévin, Paris of *La Belle Époque*, 1885-1900, with historical scenes animated by automaton, exits into the passage.

• **La Galerie Véro-Dodat** (rue Croix des Petits Champs, rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau) was built in 1826 by Messieurs Véro and Dodat, pork butchers. Although it is probably the most picturesque of the passages, it is sadly in need of restoration, and not very lively. Nonetheless, its former beauty can be seen, with its woodwork, in acacia, half columns of marble, lowered shutters around second-floor windows, painted ceilings and tiled floor. Many of the shops are shut or closed off.

At the entrance is Jean-Charles Brousseau: hats, many knits.

Also in Véro-Dodat is Robert Capia, an antique dealer renowned for his collection of dolls from the 19th and 20th centuries, other antique shops, a *luthier* (maker and repairer of stringed instruments) and several restaurants.



In his new book, *Metamorphoses*, Ilias Lalaounis analyses the sources of inspiration, the work methods and the creativity of the modern goldsmith-jeweler. He presents, in color, with introductory comments, nineteen of his collections of jewelry and art objects inspired by history, nature and technology. Ilias Lalaounis believes that "Every piece of jewelry has a story to tell."

ilias LALAOUNIS

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A SPECIAL REPORT ON FRENCH FASHION

When Stylists Mix the Pieces, Clothes Become Fashion

By Barbara MacLaurin

PARIS — The French do not have a precise word for fashion stylist, even though they invented the concept 20 years ago.

"A stylist is someone who feels what a designer is saying and helps make sure his or her message comes across loud and clear, either on a runway or on the pages of a fashion magazine. It is the stylist who pulls together a look, enhances a mood with the right accessories, models and ambience."

Coordinator, accessorist, realist, fashion reporter, muse, even fashion-crazy friend, and often stylist — all mean, more or less, the same thing. This is probably why, in Paris at least, these experts with their vitally important eyes often get more fun and friendship from their work than big money. A specific title could create a special profession and with it fees almost as high as the ones in New York, where talented stylists have turned this knack into a thriving, competitive business.

Melika Treston designed some hats to go with the clothes her friend Gérard Pipart designed in 1961. They were perfect because she understood exactly what he wanted. This gesture did not demonstrate a talent for millinery; what it did was show that the young part-time model and fashion reporter could emphasize a look. As a result she is credited with launching a new profession. "It was a joy to work with her because when we talked about accessories I knew she understood," Pipart recalled.

Treston has been called in to look at the first few collections of



Melika Treston adjusts model's turban.

their collections. "A collection is like a novel," she said. "What is difficult is the novel has to be read, has to be made visible so people who don't work closely with the designer can perceive it."

"Thierry Mugler would take the clothes off the hangers and 'do' his woman, walk like her, act like her. Azzedine Alaïa's women were all spruced-up, ready to go out for the evening — you could see them."

"I don't like to criticize, but give some reassuring advice to someone starting out. If I'm looking at sketches I might say, 'That's great, do lots of it.' Once a designer is known, he doesn't need someone like me, because his woman is known."

Treston said she sees a show as a spectacle that has to be built up with sequences that harmonize strongly or contrast sharply. Either way they should make the designer's talent obvious. That, she said, "is what being a stylist is all about."

At the house of Saint Laurent everyone looks in the same direction as Yves, including Loulou de la Falaise, his assistant and muse. She also has a way of seeing what is in the air outside, through her other friends, other life, which has helped nourish her instinct.

An instinct for fashion, she said, is "part of being alive. We could never have a system of other people coming in; our system is more established, more concrete." But not right, she added. It is more like putting pieces of a puzzle together. First, decisions about accessories are made.

"There are always two interpretations: sport and evening, with looks that go everywhere and more extravagant looks for both groups. Sometimes we mix the two. We all start to feel the mood with the clothes on a model. Yves depends very much on a woman wearing the clothes, to see what is flattering. Later we lay everything out on the floor to rework the combinations. It is like working with a live drawing, and everyone has their say, including the models. Someone will say, 'I'm tired of that'; if no one else agrees, the person doesn't die of shame."

Is one born with this creative knack? "I think one is born with an artistic temperament, an ear or an eye. It seems to me all little girls are born with it more or less new, but when I was a child I didn't care about clothes. I hated dresses, loved rubber boots — I was very butch," Falaise said.

Caroline Cerf, a stylist for Elle magazine, was so crazy about fashion when she was small that she used to dress up the family's three cats. "Some people have fashion under their skin — they love handling clothes, trying things together," she said. "But that is not enough. Then you have to learn and never stop. I am never completely sure of myself — I am always asking will it be good or not, questioning everything."

After deciding a theme for a fashion layout with her editor in chief, Cerf looks over the notes she has taken during about 30 official ready-to-wear collections as well as the smaller collections she sees throughout the year, which can number as many again. Then she calls to everything she thinks she might want, including all the accessories. This is a first try with the editor, a choice of models, makeup artists, hair stylists and photographers.

"We do everything from A to Z. You have to have fun doing it; it's like a game and you have to dare to play it, using lots of imagination."

Beatrice Paul's "eye" came from working closely with Claude Montana, not from her genes, she said. "We talk, and hats come out of conversations. Sometimes the choice of an accessory will come out of a sort of delirium. Claude thinks of a theme and then sets about preparing it. Last winter he started off with the idea of Schiaparelli's violent rose color and designed his cocoon coats. Then we looked for the shoes and jewelry to illustrate his theme. First he

eyes of my assistants, with the right accessories; it's as if everyone does everything," he said.

Issey Miyake asks his friend Françoise Havan, who works at Elle and with American Vogue, to have a last-minute look at his collection a day or two before his Paris shows to see if anything "shocks her eye." He believes she might see something he cannot because he is too close to his work. "I couldn't do it if there weren't some sort of meeting of spirits between Issey and me," Havan said. "For a show, the way a mannequin wears the clothes is very important; she isn't showing clothes on a runway but herself in them, a way of being in them."

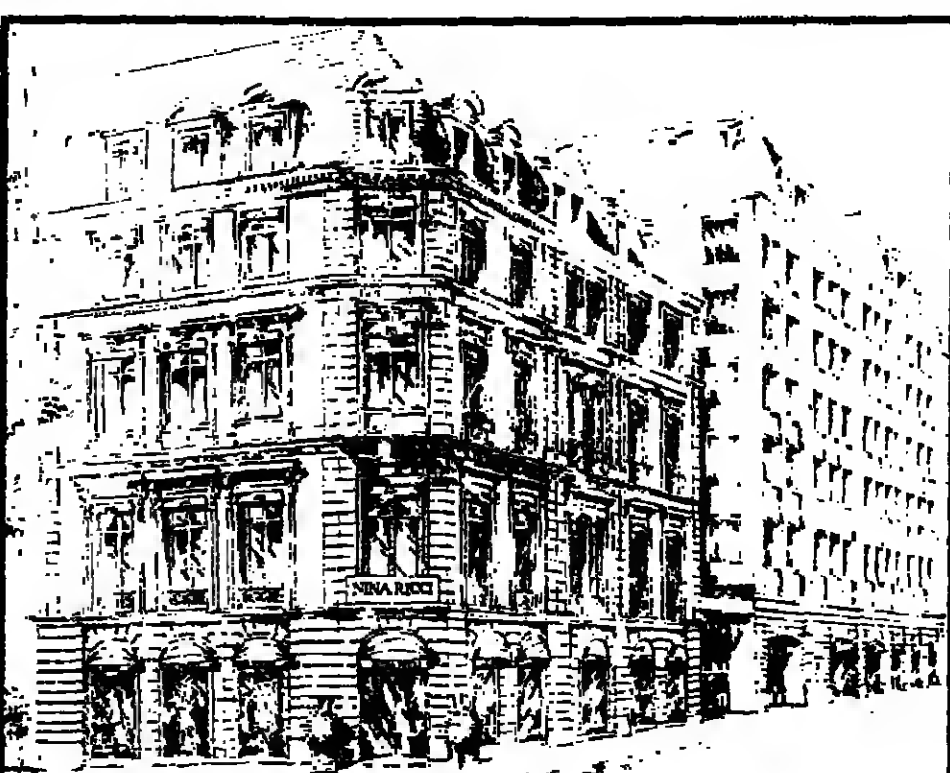
When Havan is creating fashion pages for a magazine she tells her own story, creates her images or chooses her own theme. Recently it was light and shadow. "For me," she said, "stylist is based uniquely on emotion and sensation."

The fashion magazines have special ready-to-wear issues in February and September in which they respect absolutely the designers' look; afterward the fashion editors feel free to interpret.

"Then we inspire in our own way," said Marie-Claire magazine's Betty Bertrand. "Each magazine has its look. My job is to feel what is happening before it's happened. When the feeling comes, she said, "it seems like the most natural, obvious thing in the world."

She remembers feeling "black" two years ago and picking widows as a theme. When she finished her pages the next ready-to-wear shows had begun and there were black widows at several shows.

"I never thought for a minute I would do anything else but work in fashion," Bertrand said. "I do everything myself. I need time to find accessories. Sometimes luck leads me to the right ones, sometimes I pray for inspiration."



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Loulou de la Falaise.

many now important ready-to-wear designers in Paris, to watch and listen as they tell the story of

Whether Food, Fashion or Photos
New York Loves a Gallic Accent

NEW YORK — The French fashion crowd is flashing into Manhattan in such numbers, it is a wonder there is anyone left back home minding the Faubourg St. Honoré boutiques. In true Gallic form, just as those chic Saint Tropezians inevitably gravitate to just one corner of the beach, the French designers

about \$300, continue to be classic best sellers. Didier Grumbach, president of YSL in the United States, recently said at a Paris conference that a Madison Avenue shop is considered a deal despite sky-high rents. "A rent of \$150 a square foot is considered moderate on Madison Avenue," he said. "The industrialist or distributor might think \$50,000 is too high a rent, but it is the same cost as two pages in Vogue and a New York boutique is a reasonable entrance fee into the U.S. market."

Saint Laurent, Lanvin, Balmain, Givenchy and Ungaro have been joined in the last year by Kenzo, whose striking shop is always jammed; Agnès B., whose casual designs sell as well for children as their parents; and Sonia Rykiel, whose boutique has more than doubled predicted sales of her distinctive signature knits (from \$165 for a striped skirt up to \$300 for a long cardigan). Rykiel opened a boutique in Houston two weeks ago and is now looking to the West Coast.

La Bagagerie, which has been in the U.S. 10 years, and Charles Jourdan shoes were followed by Casagrain leather goods. The haute coiffeur hairdresser, Bruno has added a Washington branch after his success on Madison Avenue. André Courrèges, favorite courtesier of President Ronald Reagan's daughter Patti, has just de-



Naf-Naf's super-seller jumpsuit, Girbaud's popular pants.

lar bar opened on time but a replica of Maxim's, due this fall in the Carlton House, was delayed by de-or problems — all that Art Nouveau — and is now rescheduled for next summer. The Manhattan branch of Jean Castel's rue Princesse night club had troubles, too, when the original backers ran out of money. Now Castel hopes to open next spring at a location yet to be decided.

True to his iconoclastic style, the designer Claude Montana is shining Madison Avenue as too crowded. His projected site, one block away at 57th and Park, where he hopes to open in six months, is not exactly in the French fashion hoodocks, however. Hermès opened on 57th last December, with its distinctive silk scarves and ties (\$100 and \$50) and the Kelly handbag (from \$1,750) consistent best sellers.

Fortbans, Pierre Cardin and Guy Laroche, whose sales are up 60 percent so far this year from last year and are still rising, are also 57th Streeters. The Place Vendôme jeweler Chaumet plans to open there in December, while down the

street Palma Picasso's bold jewelry designs are exclusive to Tiffany's. (She even launched her new necklace fragrance first in the United States, the reverse of the usual strategy for European name-sake perfumes.)

The menswear designer André Olivier — his best-selling \$225 cashmere sweaters came in 40 colors — has been on 57th Street for seven years. A spokesman at the luggage-maker Louis Vuitton claimed that 95 percent of the people who visited their four-year-old store make purchases, and "those who don't are just checking us out before going to Paris to buy there."

The French are not all mobilized uptown. Bonpoint will be opening its first deluxe BCBG (bon chic, bon genre, the French equivalent of Prep) children's wear boutique at Barney's downtown. SoHo still has its advocates. Agnès B. opened there first, and at Tous les Cailloux, the owner, Gilles Charriot, is showing New Yorkers with his brightly printed boxer shorts — sold with matching handkerchiefs and traveling bag for \$35. With Wool-

(Continued on Page 10)



have been magnetized en masse by Madison Avenue. Yves Saint Laurent was one of the first to choose Madison Avenue. His Rive Gauche opened there in 1968 — the first of now 24 U.S. Rive Gauche boutiques, which, along with a strong department store presence by YSL, account for 20 percent of all designer clothes sold in the United States. Saint Laurent's tuxedo coat at \$920, blazer at \$725 and pleated trousers,

seried 57th Street to open on Madison, Daniel Hechter plans a shop there in February and Per Spook hopes to open next year.

An elegant jeweler, Poiray, whose first New York boutique is just around the corner on 64th Street near the new Plaza Athénée hotel, has postponed a Chicago boutique to open a second one in New York on — where else — on Madison Avenue. Petrossian's lavish Art Deco cav-

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A SPECIAL REPORT ON FRENCH FASHION



No One Plays Dress-Up Better Than the Paris Party People

A cocktail party or black-tie dinner in Paris is a not-to-be-missed opportunity for those who feel a tingly rush of excitement at the mere prospect of witnessing some of the world's most competitive dressing.

It is a game, in fact, played with panache by women who take great pleasure in dressing up. In the evening especially, when more time and care

can be taken to create the desired effect — with meticulously applied makeup and perfect coiffure to complement the carefully selected designer dress — the results often fail to prove that French women do indeed have their own special style.

But mostly what the best-dressed French woman has is a confident sense of herself, or a *présence*, which is, after all, what real style is about. And not incidentally she has also managed to master one of the more important plays in the game: the fine art of the grand entrance. No one does it better — or later — than she does.

— LETITIA JETT

Lots of leg is the big look at most Paris parties. From the left: Arielle Dombasle; Paloma Picasso and Rafael Sanchez-Lopez; Katrinka Boucheron, Prince Serge of Yugoslavia, Marisa Berenson, Marc Bizot; a fashionably ruffled woman; and Helene de Rochas.

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SCOOTER

The New Rendez-Vous for the PRET in PARIS

October 20-23 1984 Hôtel Georges V

The Custom-Made Crossovers: New Cuts in Men's Shirts for Women

PARIS — With the androgynous look so much in evidence this fall, many women are finding that the shortest way to fashion is through men's stores.

They have also discovered that men's shirtmakers, who have always done some business with women, have added appealing women's lines.

Charvet, who does a deluxe job, is the best known. Pierre Dalrey, a small boutique that belongs to Philippe and Pierre Dalrey, is less famous but quite interesting. Pierre was manager of Arthur et Fox (a semi-custom tailor that also caters to women) for nine years.

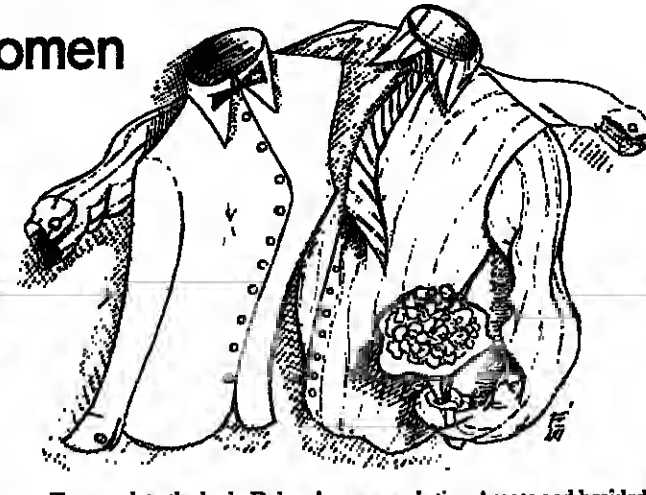
Three years ago, he opened his own shirtmaker's shop where he offers men's and women's shirts — the latter at a rate of two collections a year.

These are small collections, only 16 to 20 shirts a season, but they are closely tied to the latest fashions.

For instance, this fall, all of his shirts are cut good and wide around the shoulders, with shirred or slightly padded sleeves.

The newest prints are plaids, green or red, another rampant trend. The workmanship is crisp and precise in the finest materials, and the prices gentle, from 285 francs to 620 francs for cotton, 755 for wool-cotton blend.

Last but not least, all of them go in the washing machine.



To complete the look, Dalrey has women's ties, Ascots and braided silk-cordcuff links, all at moderate prices.

— HEBE DORSEY

Pierre Dalrey, 44 rue Pierre Charron, telephone 225-0112.

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Translating the U.S. Look Without the Genuine Product

PARIS — Take penny loafers or Main boat shoes, and Buffalo argyle socks, Levi's 501 jeans and top with an Arrow shirt. Voilà the cowboy-preppy mix that is the uniform of the "switched-on" lycote or French university student — and all made in U.S.A. Or is it?

One result of the inexorable rise of the dollar is that although the affection for the American look is stronger than ever, the elements that put it together are more and more often made in Europe.

"Once we imported everything from the United States. Now we have cut our U.S. imports by 90 percent," said Jean-Sébastien Szwarc, president of Hémisphères, two Parisian stores that transformed mid-American fashions into top-drawer and top-priced French desirables.

"We have discontinued most shoe lines such as Sebago, Footjoy, Johnson and Murphy and Hickey Freeman," Szwarc said. "We've only kept the Van's" — a multicolored sneaker at 490 francs — "because there is demand at any price." Hémisphères also kept "the Western boots, which start at 2,400 francs, the Levi 501s and 505s (450 and 490 francs) and the New Mexican square dance skirts — all things that cannot be found anywhere else but in the United States."

The button-down Oxford cloth Brooks Brothers look-alike shirts are now made for Hémisphères in France or England, and those authentic-looking cowboy belts are French.

"Baseball jackets" — last year's must — "are being made in Hong Kong, Portugal or Turkey," said Szwarc, "and even the secondhand clothes sold in the flea market

which used to come from American thrift shops are now being supplied by Holland, Germany and England."

The same story with slight variations is told by Sonia Chayla, marketing director of six surplus shops in Neuilly, an exclusive residential area on the western edge of Paris. "We've stopped importing leather jackets, down parkas and all shoes except the Aldens, which we buy for \$70 and sell for 1,150 to 1,350 francs," she said. "We don't even bother to go to the ready-to-wear fairs in New York and Los Angeles anymore."

Chayla's Arrow shirts are all made in France. Their secondhand clothes shop, with a large collection of tweed sports coats, is, however, still furnished from the United States, by customer demand, and despite a cheaper French copy — Liberto jeans, at 260 francs — the Levi's 501 is by far the overall best seller. But as Chayla reveals, "only 10 percent of the 501s we sell are made in the United States. The rest are made with American denim by Levi in France." The French-made ones are 50 francs cheaper at 330 francs.

"For a purist, it's not the same," admits Willy Mitz, owner of four "America" boutiques in Paris. "Arrow, Lee, Wrangler, Bluebell — they're all made in France." He, too, sells French-made 501s and Western-style snap-button denim-look shirts made in Italy, but continues to stock and sell the U.S.-made Schott leather flying jacket at 1,499 francs.

American penny loafers have long been copied by European manufacturers, but most of the boat shoes on sale seem to be U.S.-made. They range from the Timberlands, sold at Hémisphères for

860 or 1,050 francs, to the Sebago Docksters — easily the most popular with the student set. They sell for 650 francs at the Petit Matelot, where a spokesman said most sales were for city, not boat wear. They are slightly more expensive, sold to a mainly boating clientele, at the Nauti-Store, whose spokesman said demand was still steady after 10 years and a price rise from 180 francs.

Quite a different line is taken by Maurice Chorenshup, whose first Western House (there are now two) started selling the cowboy look 20 years ago come December. "My U.S. imports are 20 percent up," he said. "The rise in the dollar has not really affected us because French inflation has risen faster than the U.S. dollar. Take a package of three Fruit of the Loom T-shirts, for example. They sell for 150 francs — 50 francs a T-shirt. You can't find a French T-shirt of that quality for that price."

"The U.S. leather flight jacket we sell for 1,300 francs is comparable to French leather jackets that sell for 4,000 to 6,000 francs. In fact, it's ridiculously cheap, and I'm counting the dollar at 10 francs. Our Western boots go for 900 francs up to 2,400 francs for ones in precious leathers. You can't find French or Italian boots of the same quality for the same price."

Another genuine made-in-U.S.A. winner that continues to sell strongly despite hefty price rises are the ubiquitous argyle socks by Burlington. Hard to find in the United States, they are widely distributed in France and a unisex sure sale in all colors (pink was big for boys last season). "My customers don't ask for socks," said Chorenshup; "they ask for Burlingtons. And they sell so well there is a real shortage. I am waiting for a delivery of 3,000 pairs."

— JEAN RAFFERTY

CONTRIBUTORS

HEBE DORSEY is the International Herald Tribune's fashion columnist.

MONIQUE DE FAUCON is a fashion writer for the Paris newspaper Le Figaro.

LETITIA JETT, who coordinated this report, is a frequent contributor to the International Herald Tribune and the Chicago Tribune.

BARBARA MacLAURIN, a Paris-based journalist, is a contributing editor to the South American edition of Harper's Bazaar.

JEAN RAFFERTY writes from Paris about fashion, interior design and lifestyles.

JUDY YABLONKY is a member of the International Herald Tribune's Special Reports department.

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20-21, 1984

ECONOMIC SCENE

The French Savings Sector: A Private Touch of Magic

By GUY MARTY

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—French economic experts have often admired the exploits of Anglo-Saxon financial magicians, but now they too have pulled a rabbit out of the hat. This fast-breeding French product called the Société Civile de Placement Immobilier, or private real-estate investment company, has made its mark and accumulated considerable assets.

In general the French like to invest in real estate, but from the viewpoint of the economy, French businesses also need these funds. With impressive ease, however, the SCPIs have managed to accommodate both interests, without involving the Paris Bourse. Their technique is simple. They obtain capital directly from private investors who buy shares, and then use these funds to buy buildings to rent to commercial enterprises.

The system is based on multiple private ownership of specific pieces of real estate and each SCPI looks after its own affairs regarding the occasional buying or selling of share lots by members or new subscribers.

Created in the 1960s, the SCPIs were rocked by several financial scandals early on. In 1970 a law was passed to put them under the wing of the Commission des Opérations de Bourse—the French equivalent of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission—because of their role in attracting savings from the public.

They have now become respected financial institutions. Each of the French banks is now proud to have its own SCPI, which now total 80 with overall capital assets of about \$1.5 billion. In recent years prices of shares are simply reappraised periodically by the individual SCPI administrators, and are then used at those levels in any negotiation, this type of venture doesn't escape the customary behavior of a financial market.

SCPIs that possess no wide commercialization network—mostly non-bank-affiliated—tend to slightly undervalue their share lots to attract new subscribers. Bank-affiliated SCPIs, however, lend toward more dynamic re-evaluations because their main concern is to give their clients healthy capital increments. Thus, the SCPI system allows investors to choose between higher quarterly revenue yields or higher capital values.

By 1972 the Commission des Opérations de Bourse had practically completed its task of putting the SCPIs in order. Since then, virtually all have shown higher rates of return than annual inflation levels, taking into account both the revaluation of share values and quarterly revenue-yield distribution. For most of these companies the maximum waiting period for sales of share lots is around three months.

The SCPIs cater to the natural demand in France for real-estate investment but avoid the usual thorns of investors having to be involved in daily management, problems with tenants and liquidity. They also provide satisfactory long-term savings that are more stable than funds tied up in fluctuating financial markets.

At the same time, the system benefits companies that can rent their factories or offices and use their own funds for investment and expansion. Indeed, several European countries are showing interest in the SCPI system.

The nurturing of this real-estate cuckoo in the financial nest has caused a few gray feathers for the Commission des Opérations de Bourse. But the health of savings and their efficient channeling into the economy are well worth some sacrifice.

The writer is a French specialist on savings and investment.

This real estate cuckoo has caused the authorities some gray feathers.

Car Firms In France 'In Crisis'

Restructuring, Layoffs Urged

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—A report requested by the government says the French automobile industry is "in crisis" and recommends substantial layoffs, restructuring and financial aid.

The report, excerpts of which were made available Friday, was written by François Dalle, chairman of L'Oréal, France's largest cosmetics company, and it will be presented formally next Thursday to a national committee on industry policy.

The committee, headed by Mr. Dalle and comprised of industry, union and government representatives, was established earlier this year by Laurent Fabius, when he was minister of industry before being named prime minister. The committee will examine other industries later this year, including the telephone and chemical sectors.

The report says that domestic sales and profits of French automakers since 1979 have declined steadily—a sharp contrast to improving sales, productivity and financial performance of most competitors in Western Europe, Japan and the United States.

As an example, the report says that the state-owned Renault and privately owned Citroën, together 8,000 workers to produce 1,200 vehicles per day, while Italy's Fiat uses 6,000 and Japanese automakers need 4,000.

To reverse the trend, the report calls on French automakers to continue cutting back employment levels, to about 160,000 persons in 1988 from last year's level of 230,000 persons; to increase substantially their investments; to produce one new model a year, and to "copy the Japanese model of organization and production."

At the same time, the government should provide the industry with a minimum of about 6 billion francs (\$624 million) in new, low-interest loans to help finance expansion in 1985 and 1986, the report said.

Spokesmen for Renault and the Peugeot-Citroën group refused to comment on the report.

Industry sources said that while the report provides a basically accurate description of the industry's problems, it contains some inaccuracies and recommends steps that the companies either plan or are already implementing, particularly regarding investments and introduction of new models.

Union officials challenged the need for substantial layoffs, but said they were prepared to negotiate the issue.

A senior government official commented: "The report is by no means perfect, but it's a major virtue that it focuses public attention on the auto industry's plight and on the committee itself."

Ford Motor Co. will undertake a special project to seek "innovative approaches" to compete with Japan's cost advantage in building small cars, Reuters reported from Dearborn, Michigan.

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

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Sir Richard: Building a Better Model

By Eric N. Berg

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Building models was always a passion for Sir Richard Stone. As a child in London, he would carve detailed, balsam-wood miniatures of trains and airplanes. Even today, at 71, Sir Richard recalls that whittling the toys was the greatest joy of his youth, offering deep insight into the world around him.

So, it is fitting that, when the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences announced Thursday that it had chosen Sir Richard, a retired Cambridge University professor, as the 1984 winner of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science, it was for making splendid models.

True, the award was for a wholly different type of modeling: abstract economic models consisting of equations rather than the carving of his youth. Yet those who know this laudable, white-haired scholar say that all his life Sir Richard has been intrigued by likenesses that help him understand complex phenomena.

Now, Sir Richard's work devising complex economic models—in particular, his path-breaking role in designing accounting systems that countries can use to track economic activity—has won him the Nobel award.

"One always has a sort of vague idea" that one is being considered, Sir Richard said Thursday. "But I was very surprised."

Friends and professional colleagues say that Sir Richard would be among the last to consider himself in the Nobel category. They describe the professor as a shy, bookish man—a scholar given to bow ties, tweed jackets and serving society rather than advancing his own interests.

"He has never been impressed by the weight of his accomplishments," said George Jasi, the director of the Bureau of Economic Analysis at the U.S. Commerce Department and a friend of Sir Richard's since the 1940s.

Yet those acknowledgments have been substantial. Some say that Sir Richard's work involving accounting for economic activity places him in the group of the most prominent recent economic thinkers, including John Maynard Keynes and Paul A. Samuelson.

John Richard Nicholas Stone was born in London on Aug. 13, 1913. The son of a judge, he studied law upon enrolling at Cambridge but eventually decided on a career in economics and studied under Keynes. After receiving a baccalaureate degree in that field in 1935, he took a job writing an economic newsletter for a London stockbrokerage firm. It was here that he received his first exposure to the vast amount of data that must be compiled



Sir Richard Stone

and analyzed to understand an economy's workings.

He was deft at his work, so deft that Keynes asked him to join the British government as a top statistician. The men were colleagues and friends, and when World War II broke out they co-authored a paper, "The National Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom, and How to Pay for the War." Keynes was so impressed by the young man's talents that he recommended that Cambridge form an applied economics department and that the young scholar be named director, which he was.

Returning to his alma mater, he did important research early on. Working with surveys of British consumers and with government data, he became apparently the first to lay out how consumers respond to changes in income and prices, what economists today call elasticity of demand.

The work for which Sir Richard won the prize, by comparison, was done afterward, beginning in (Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Talks Set on Tie Between Krupp, Klöckner Units

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT—The supervisory boards of Krupp Stahl AG and Klöckner-Werke AG may approve a merger of the companies' steel divisions at meetings Wednesday, a high-ranking source at Krupp said Friday. Such a merger would create West Germany's second-largest steel group behind Thyssen.

The merger, industry sources said, would give Krupp 35 percent and Klöckner 30 percent of a new company. The remaining 35 percent would go to Australia's CRA Ltd., a large raw-materials group that has a history of cooperation with Klöckner.

Company spokesmen declined to comment on whether Krupp or Klöckner had plans to merge their steel operations.

A member of Krupp's supervisory board, who asked not to be named, said the board would meet to discuss the issue Wednesday. A spokesman at Klöckner was reported by Reuters to have said that company's supervisory board would also meet Wednesday. The meetings would be separate and would not involve direct talks between executives of the companies.

The Economic Ministry said it had not received formal notice of a possible merger. The ministry, because of its financial ties to the companies through state subsidies, would have the power to reject such a merger.

The merger would also have to be approved by the Commission of the European Community, a commission official said. The official, who works in the commission's

competition directorate, said the commission had not received a formal application for merger approval.

"At first glance, it would seem that such a merger would probably be authorized," he said. "The coming together of these two companies poses far less a threat to competition than if Thyssen had plans to merge with one of the other."

"But still," he continued, "the details of any proposed merger between Krupp and Klöckner will have to be examined closely."

He noted that the reports that CRA would participate came as "little surprise," since CRA, a major iron-ore and coal producer, is known to be interested in expanding its investments in foreign steel producers.

CRA has an indirect holding in Klöckner through an option to convert loans of \$134 million into Klöckner shares. Such a conversion would give CRA an 18-percent stake in Klöckner.

Reports in the West German economic press this week estimated that a new steel company made up of the Krupp and Klöckner steel operations would have an annual volume of around 10 billion Deutsche marks (\$400 million) and a work force of 30,000 to 35,000.

In 1983, Krupp and Klöckner's combined new steel production was 8.4 million tons, compared with 8.8 million tons at Thyssen. Both Krupp and Klöckner posted significant losses in their last reported fiscal year. Krupp showed a loss of 344 million DM in the year ended last Dec. 31, and Klöckner reported a loss of 139.7 million DM for the year ended Sept. 30, 1983.

The move to fuse their respective steel works, industry sources say, could go far in improving both companies' results by streamlining production.

A spokesman for the metal and steel industry union, IIG Metall, said the fusion is likely to lead to a large cut in the companies' work forces. Reuters reported Friday.

The news of the plans for discussions of a merger followed efforts in the fall of 1983 to merge steel operations at Krupp and Thyssen. The efforts failed when Thyssen insisted on state support to cover valuation differences. Bonn was not forthcoming.

Demand has increased for property near the factory and airport, and more than 1 million square feet have been leased or sold in the Thimtsat district in the last 12 months, according to a survey by Richard Ellis.

But only 450,000 square feet (40,500 square meters) have been taken up in the financial district of central Hong Kong.

The managing director of Chi Wo Properties, Loretta Ho, said that demand for small and medium-sized residential properties had been helped by the political agreement. But, she added, "For people already thinking of emigrating rather than buying homes here, I can't say I've seen the agreement completely change their minds."

Of greatest concern to the business community is the speed with which capital investment returns to Hong Kong, after the flight that preceded the agreement.

In this area, both Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and Chartered Bank, the two oldest-issuing banks, surprised no one with their optimistic assessments of the political agreement.

In late New York trading, the pound was trading at \$1.1938, compared with \$1.188 a day earlier. The dollar fell to 9.4288 francs, from 9.53, and declined to 3.0693 Deutsch from 3.109.

The Hong Kong Accord: Still a Financier's Puzzle

By Dinah Lee

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG—Hong Kong's financiers are finding it difficult to measure the commercial effects of last month's Chinese-British agreement on the colony's future.

In interviews, brokers, bankers and property traders used words like "sifting," "digesting" and "consolidating" to explain the guarded response of local and overseas investors over the past three weeks.

The agreement, initiated on Sept. 26, gave investors more commercial freedoms under China's sovereignty after 1997 than anyone had expected. Most notably, China pledged that for 50 years after that date, capitalism would be maintained in Hong Kong. In addition, control over the economy would remain in local hands, and China would be responsible only for defense and foreign affairs.

Still, the reaction was—and still is—mixed. Allen Lee, chairman of the Hong Kong Productivity Council, summed up the feelings this week, saying "Now that the deal agreement has been initiated, I can't claim that the confidence of local investors will return immediately."

After the agreement, the guarded upward movement on the stock market contrasted sharply with the

usual sudden leaps in the local stock market at the slightest hint of positive political news.

Since then, the Hang Seng index has reacted modestly, if positively. It reached 1,031.80 at Friday's close, from the 1,000 level that was broken the day before the initialing of the agreement in Beijing.

Several reasons have been advanced for this reaction. Some say that the agreement, which gave Hong Kong's oldest and largest trading company, have reported poor results. Last month, Jardine reported a 45-percent decline in half-year earnings, to 56 million Hong Kong dollars (\$7.2 million) from 101 million dollars for the period in 1983.

In addition, analysts cited a lack of surprise at the content of the agreement because of widespread reports on it in the press.

They also perceived some signs of investor exhaustion.

Michael Beckett, the managing director of BankAmerica Trust Co., said: "I think we've seen fewer gun reactions from our clients because people are so overwhelmed by the volume of news and comment. It's a bit like Boxing Day after Christmas, when there's still a lot of turkey to eat."

Chartered Bank economists said the initial reaction appeared to reflect relief rather than the kind of euphoria that often leads to speculation.

Analysts at de Zoete & Bevan, a London-based brokerage, predicted a "further re-rating" of the Hong Kong market, while those at W.I. Carr forecast a return of capital outflows to the market over time.

Other brokers here said they expect a flurry of new orders when fund managers return to the United States and Europe from their autumn tours of financial markets in the Far East.

Alan Murray, director of Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd., said, "People who have been watching the market from overseas are encouraged by local reaction to the agreement, but those who got out for political reasons... probably won't return."

Mr. Murray agreed with the widespread perception that U.S. investors had filled gaps left by the British during the two years that London and Beijing had been negotiating the contract.

The Americans, he said, "have tended to be more sanguine about the political question recently, and both the U.S. and Japanese have been more willing to take the political risk."

To the property market, the agreement has removed some concern about lease arrangements in New York. For the market's continuing problems of oversupply eclipse the relief over the agreement.

Dollar Retreats In Europe, U.S.

The Associated Press

NEW YORK—The dollar slid Friday against other major currencies in hectic trading in Europe and quieter trading in the United States, amid declines in oil prices and U.S. interest rates.

In London, the pound, which sank to record lows against the dollar through most of this week, struggled back up to \$1.1933 from a record low of \$1.1897 on Thursday. In Paris, the dollar fell to 9.425 francs from 9.612 on Thursday. And in Frankfurt, the dollar weakened to 3.076 Deutsche marks from 3.1175 a day earlier.

In late New York trading, the pound was trading at \$1.1938, compared with \$1.188 a day earlier. The dollar fell to 9.4288 francs, from 9.53, and declined to 3.0693 Deutsch from 3.109.

Currency Rates

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Yen	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.364	4.164	112.80	262.75	1.730	124.90	140.00
Brussels	3.475	74.195	262.75	4.58	2,273	26.23	26.23
London	1.173	1.173	1.173	1.173	1.173	1.173	1.173
Paris	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
New York	1.173	1.173	1.173	1.173	1.173	1.173	1.173
Frankfurt	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Geneva	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Basel	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Stockholm	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Copenhagen	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Helsinki	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Oslo	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Stockholm	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Copenhagen	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Helsinki	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Oslo	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98

	\$	DM	FF	£	Yen	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.364	4.164	112.80	262.75	1.730	124.90	140.00
Brussels	3.475	74.195	262.75	4.58	2,273	26.23	26.23
London	1.173	1.173	1.173	1.173	1.173	1.173	1.173
Paris	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
New York	1.173	1.173	1.173	1.173	1.173	1.173	1.173
Frankfurt	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Geneva	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Basel	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Stockholm	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Copenhagen	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Helsinki	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Oslo	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Stockholm	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Copenhagen	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Helsinki	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98
Oslo	1.6625	228.400	619.10	291.40	548.30	35.92	74.98

Source: Reuters. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars.

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Source

ACROSS

1 Bit of smoke
5 Obeys the
9 Eucharistic
plate
14 Meager
18 Sky blue
20 Area east of
the Urals
21 Without
companions
23 Flavor
24 Carnival
prizes?
26 Grimm
beginning
27 Get ready
29 Gave the slip to
30 Menace
32 Wars of
the
33 Corrida
accolade
34 Shiny up
35 Droopy-eared
dog
37 Diamond
event?
41 Escort's
offering
44 Sheltered at
sea
45 Part of a
molecule
47 Cattle unit
48 Fair grade
49 Shane
portrayed
50 Concise

DOWN

12 Darkroom
abbr.
13 Scragged
14 Tempest
15 Football
players?
16 Native of
Machu Picchu
17 Assemblage
18 Rub out
20 Not sharp
28 Took another
sip
31 Towel
inscription
34 Belyaches

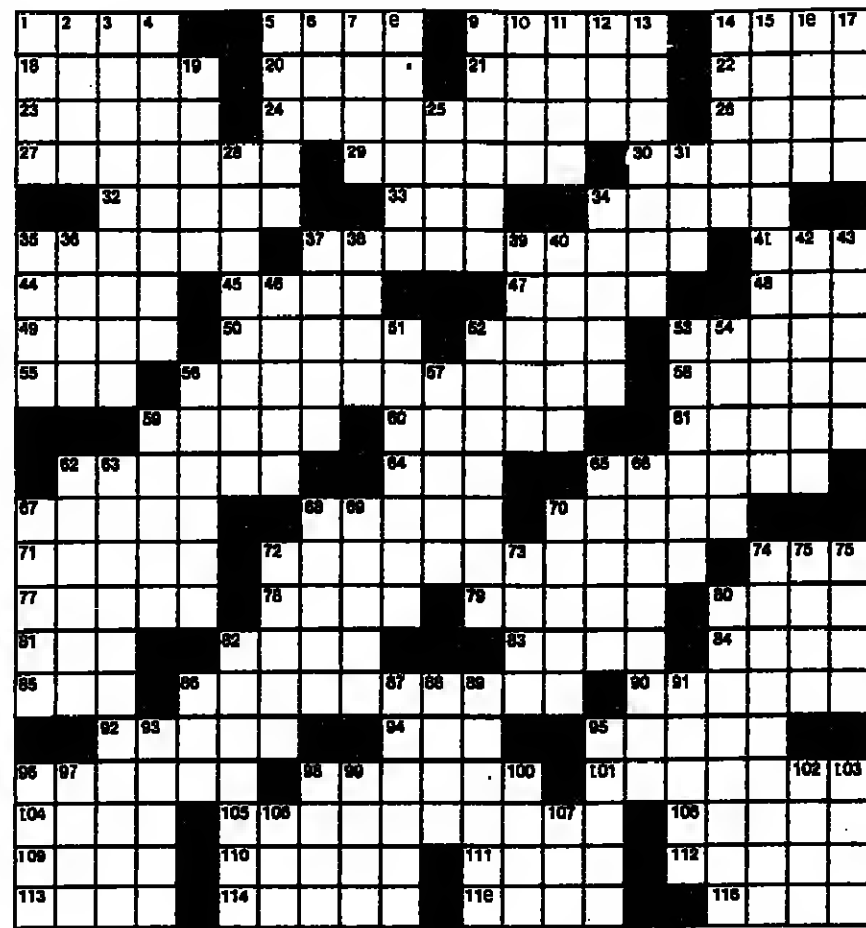
ACROSS

52 Taps
53 Mohammed's
birthplace
55 Before, to
Hamlet
56 Gelati?
58 "Golden Boy"
playwright
60 Street show
61 Acrobatic feat
62 Tatters
64 Former
Malabar Coast
colony
65 Most vile
67 Garden
"Calls It
Murder"
68 Clerihew and
idyll
70 Nightclub
chairs
71 Insurrectionist
72 Reference
works on
wars?
74 J.F.K. visitor
77 Bakery
personnel
78 Greek vowels
79 McDowell or
Pope, at Bull
Run
80 Stoic
philosopher
82 Item often
filed

DOWN

36 Pteroid
37 Fleece
38 Biblical king
39 Run after
40 Ghostly
42 Female feline
43 Had in mind
46 "Enter-
tainment"
51 Objects of
attack
52 Flib opal
53 Lumps
54 Glyceralide
56 Standards of
perfection

Puntheon BY RICHARD SILVESTRI



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DOWN

57 Ruth's mother-
in-law
59 Religious body
62 Female feline
63 Nervousness?
65 Shipworm
66 Figured the
mean
67 Vapid
69 Whistling: Sp.
80 Fla. city
70 "diva,"
Bellini aria

DOWN

72 Campus
administrators
73 Recess
74 Wicked in the
extreme
75 Kind of party
76 Variation in
color
80 "Moon,"
1928 hit song
83 Nightingale's
line
86 Glossy black

DOWN

87 Capital of
Greece
88 Tel.
89 Placid
91 Stick out like
thumb
93 Television
95 Moliere's
Harpagon, e.g.
96 Sink problem
97 Naturalness

DOWN

98 Vapor: Comb.
form
99 Sketch
100 Sufficient,
formerly
102 Follower of
epistol
103 F.M. before
Macmillan
196 "any drop
Coleridge
107 Put to work

THE OLD MAN

By Yuri Trifonov. Translated by Jacqueline Edwards and Mitchell Schneider. 267 pp. \$16.95. Simon & Schuster. 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Walter Goodman

"MEMORY is a storeroom for unneeded things, an attic where dusty baskets crammed full of old shoes are kept until they are eventually thrown out along with suitcases with broken handles, odd rags, umbrellas, bits of glassware, albums, pieces of wire, a tattered glove and dust, dust, the thick, limp dust of time."

So reflects Pavel Evgrafovich Letunov, an aged widower living with his family in a dacha in a Moscow suburb during the hot summer of 1973. In the distance, the dry forests are aflame, while around him, his children and their neighbors are plotting against each other for possession of a vacated dacha in their Stormy Petrel Cooperative.

His family nag at him to use his status as a veteran of the civil war that followed the 1917 Russian revolution to obtain the dacha, but the old man is immersed in memories and dreams that have been awakened by a letter from Asya, whom he loved long ago.

Asya was married to Migulin, a fabled Cossack

who fought on the Red side during the civil war but ran afoul of the Bolsheviks, and a half-century later, Pavel Evgrafovich is still struggling to come to terms with his small part in Migulin's downfall. The old man muses over the bloody vendettas that were carried on behind the lines: "Black and white, obscurantists and angels. And no one in between. Yet everyone is in between."

Before his death in 1981, in his mid-50s, Yuri Trifonov had earned a reputation as a major Soviet writer on the basis of several novellas. "The Old Man," his most ambitious work, shows signs of having been influenced by his efforts to rehabilitate the reputation of his father, an early Bolshevik whose name had been expunged from party history during the Stalinist era.

As "The Old Man" moves from the frenzied past of the civil war to the bickering present, it asks what all the struggle and pain and blood have brought and offers a bleak answer. The idealistic visions of those early years have been drained of their passion, shrunken into bureaucratic regulations, while the brutality of the time, justified by those who participated in it as needed to safeguard the revolution, has been institutionalized.

In its evocation of the intoxicating civil war years, this novel is a considerable feat of imagination,

bringing alive the unremitting threats and improvised responses, the daily bursts of panic, the chaotic power struggles and the rough-and-ready justice.

The character of Migulin takes on heroic proportions as the defender of revolutionary ideals against the hardening Bolshevik repression. "How does someone prove he's one of us," a Red soldier asks, and there is no easy answer. Suspicion quickly becomes conviction.

Pavel Evgrafovich remembers explaining to Asya's distraught mother, "So long as the enemies remain, the revolution will continue." And he remembers her reply: "But you'll always have enemies." A prophetic soul.

The novel falters about midway, when it moves into the present with a couple of chapters about the machinations of the rivals for the contested dacha. We have hardly gotten to know the members of the Letunov family, when these incidental figures push them offstage. It's a confusing diversion.

But then Trifonov returns to the old man's fabled memories of the civil war, when everything in Russia was "churned up, everything swept away, gone," and the book regains its strength. He presents the frenzy of the time to quick flashes—wild battles, barages of rumors, noisy rallies, incoherent speeches, endless arguments over first principles, personal grudges turning into accusations of treason, danger on all sides.

"There was shooting in the streets. The rooms were very cold. The heavy night of shooting dragged on; in its belly there lurked enemies, dangers, plots, uncertainty."

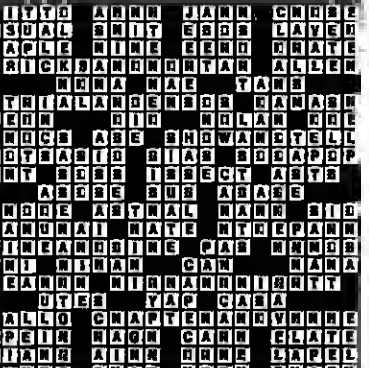
Past and present come together powerfully in a brief scene when some local officials trudge round to shoot stray dogs, including one that Pavel Evgrafovich has adopted. As he clutches the trembling mongrel to him, protecting at least this one intended victim from the guns of the state, the old man is somehow seeking redemption for his failure to help Migulin and the others who were destroyed by their comrades in the civil war.

"Savage is the year," the old man thinks back to 1918. "Savage is the year, savage the hour of Russia. Like lava it flows, that savage time, submerging and burying in its fire. And in that fiery womb new and fantastic things are born."

Like all significant works about the past, this novel is about the present.

Walter Goodman is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle.



DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHAT DOES SOMETHING THAT'S INVISIBLE LOOK LIKE?"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	22	15	22	22	15
Amsterdam	22	15	22	22	15
Antwerp	22	15	22	22	15
Berlin	22	15	22	22	15
Brussels	22	15	22	22	15
Copenhagen	22	15	22	22	15
Dublin	22	15	22	22	15
Edinburgh	22	15	22	22	15
Geneva	22	15	22	22	15
Hamburg	22	15	22	22	15
London	22	15	22	22	15
Madrid	22	15	22	22	15
Moscow	22	15	22	22	15
Nice	22	15	22	22	15
Paris	22	15	22	22	15
Rome	22	15	22	22	15
Stockholm	22	15	22	22	15
Strasbourg	22	15	22	22	15
Vienna	22	15	22	22	15
Warsaw	22	15	22	22	15
Zurich	22	15	22	22	15

MIDDLE EAST

Amman 22 15 22
Beirut 22 15 22
Damascus 22 15 22
Jerusalem 22 15 22
Tel Aviv 22 15 22

OCEANIA

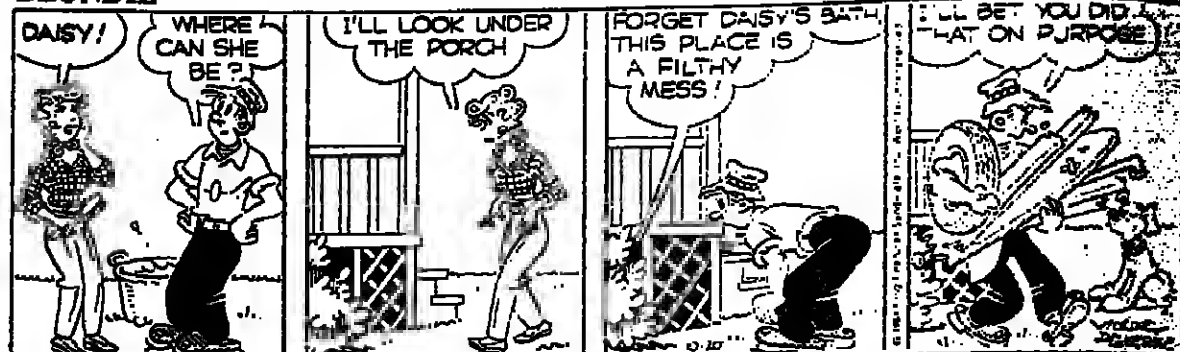
Auckland 22 15 22
Sydney 22 15 22

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight FRANKFURT: Showers. Temp. 15-17. LONDON: Showers. Temp. 14-17. PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 12-15. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 12-15. LOS ANGELES: Partly cloudy. Temp. 12-15. HONG KONG: Partly cloudy. Temp. 12-15. SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy. Temp. 12-15. TOKYO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 12-15.

PEANUTS



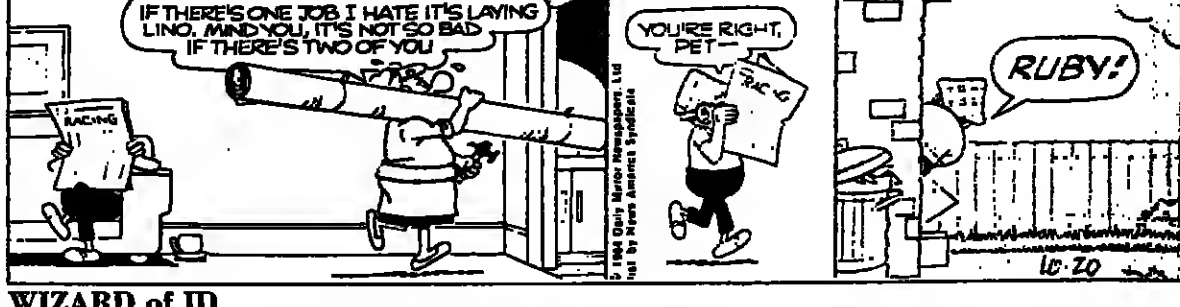
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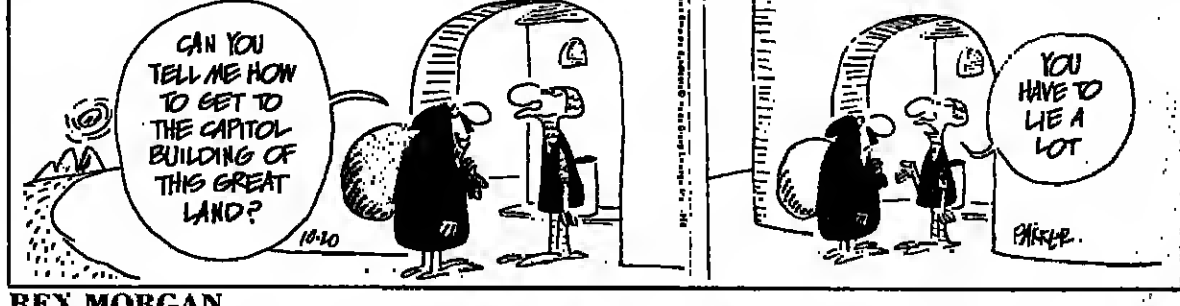
BEETLE BAILEY



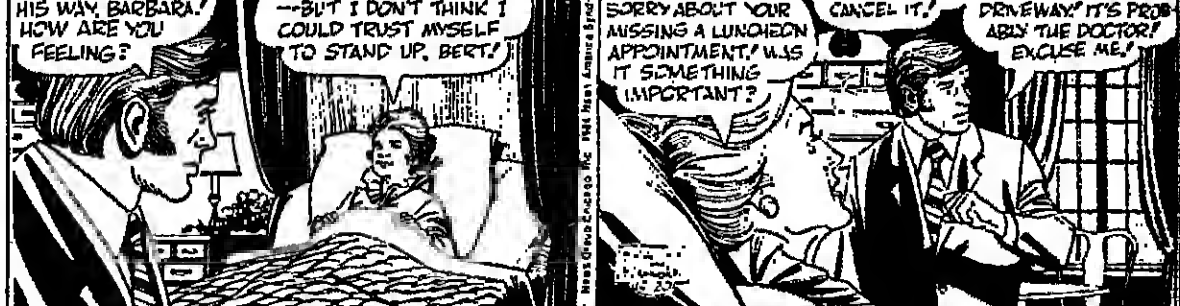
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked *

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Prev.
100 Abitibi	22.15	22.10	22.15	22.15
100 Alcan	22.15	22.10	22.15	22.15
100 Bank of Montreal	22.15	22.10	22.15	22.15
100 Bell Canada	22.15	22.10	22.15	22.15
100 Borealis	22.15	22.10	22.15	22.15
100 Brinco	22.15	22.10	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.10	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.10	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.10	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.10	22.15	22.15

Amsterdam

Close Prev.

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.
100 Abitibi	22.15	22.15
100 Alcan	22.15	22.15
100 Bank of Montreal	22.15	22.15
100 Bell Canada	22.15	22.15
100 Borealis	22.15	22.15
100 Brinco	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15

Other Markets Oct. 19

Closing Prices in local currencies

Other Markets	Close	Prev.
100 Abitibi	22.15	22.15
100 Alcan	22.15	22.15
100 Bank of Montreal	22.15	22.15
100 Bell Canada	22.15	22.15
100 Borealis	22.15	22.15
100 Brinco	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15

Manila Announces Rise

In Price of Gasoline

Manila	Close	Prev.
100 Abitibi	22.15	22.15
100 Alcan	22.15	22.15
100 Bank of Montreal	22.15	22.15
100 Bell Canada	22.15	22.15
100 Borealis	22.15	22.15
100 Brinco	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15

Tokyo

Close Prev.

Tokyo	Close	Prev.
100 Abitibi	22.15	22.15
100 Alcan	22.15	22.15
100 Bank of Montreal	22.15	22.15
100 Bell Canada	22.15	22.15
100 Borealis	22.15	22.15
100 Brinco	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15

Stockholm

Close Prev.

Stockholm	Close	Prev.
100 Abitibi	22.15	22.15
100 Alcan	22.15	22.15
100 Bank of Montreal	22.15	22.15
100 Bell Canada	22.15	22.15
100 Borealis	22.15	22.15
100 Brinco	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15

Zurich

Close Prev.

Zurich	Close	Prev.
100 Abitibi	22.15	22.15
100 Alcan	22.15	22.15
100 Bank of Montreal	22.15	22.15
100 Bell Canada	22.15	22.15
100 Borealis	22.15	22.15
100 Brinco	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15
100 Brierley	22.15	22.15

SPORTS

Surging Cardinals Confident for Key Meeting With Redskins

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The following games will be played this weekend in the National Football League:

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Washington Redskins (5-2) at St. Louis Cardinals (4-3). Two weeks ago, the Cardinals beat Dallas for the first time since 1977. Last week, they defeated Chicago, which at the time had the top-rated defense in the NFL. With a victory Sunday at home against the Redskins, St. Louis could move into a tie for first place in the National Conference East (it would be the first season since 1975 in which the Cards have defeated both Dallas and Washington).

"They have monopolized the division for years, but we're not awed by those teams anymore," said Roy Green, the Cardinals' splendid wide receiver, this week. "Winning a few games last year and this year, our confidence and ego have been boosted. We have become a very good team."

Green is one of the biggest reasons. He has registered three of the five best receiving-yardage games in the NFL this season — 189 yards against Dallas, 183 against Indianapolis and 166 against Chicago. He leads the conference with 729 yards and ranks second with an average of 21.4 yards per catch. He has also caught six passes for touchdowns, including two against

the Cowboys on plays of 70 and 45 yards.

Green attributes much of the Cardinals' recent offensive development to Neil Lomax, one of three quarterbacks in the league with more than 2,000 passing yards. Overall, St. Louis has the top-rated offense in the NFC and the third-best in the league; only the undefeated Miami Dolphins have scored more points.

The Cardinals have also become a better running team this year, which has forced opponents to defend them more conservatively. (Harris' Reno Race & Sports Book favors the Redskins by 3½ points).

New York Giants (4-3) at Philadelphia Eagles (3-0). This shouldn't be much of a problem for the Giants. The Eagles have scored more than 19 points only twice, and none of their victories has come against a team with a winning record. Their quarterback, Ron Jaworski, has been playing with injured ribs. (Giants by 1).

Chicago Bears (4-3) at Tampa Bay Buccaneers (3-4). These are currently the two best teams in the NFC Central, yet both are coming off losses. With the league's best defense for several weeks, the Bears allowed the Cardinals' Lomax to throw for 271 yards on Sunday, a season high against Chicago. That could be a telling development, given Steve DeBerg's performance in the Bears' loss in overtime to Do-

lphins. DeBerg completed 25 of 29 passes for 259 yards and no interceptions. (Buccaners by 1).

Detroit Lions (2-5) at Minnesota Vikings (2-5). Both of Detroit's victories have come in overtime to

NFL WEEKEND

teams with losing records. Minnesota beat the Lions, 29-28, a month ago and since then have lost three straight, although it took a field goal on the final play of the game by the Raiders to do it Sunday. (Vikings by 2).

New Orleans Saints (3-4) at Dallas Cowboys (4-3). While alternating quarterbacks and running backs, the Saints lost to the Rams, 28-10, on Sunday. They remain unpredictable in style and are likely to lose, but they could find the Cowboys an easier mark than they might think. The Dallas offensive line has allowed the development of a sound running game, and the secondary has given up too many easy completions. (Cowboys by 6).

Kansas City Chiefs (4-3) at New York Jets (5-2). The Jets won this year's previous meeting, 17-16, but this time they'll be facing a different quarterback in Bill Kenney — and will have an injury-depleted defensive line. Kenney, who hadn't played in the Chiefs' first six games because of a broken thumb, threw two TD passes in a 31-13 victory over San Diego on Sunday, when Kansas City played its best defensive game of the year. (Jets by 2½).

Miami Dolphins (7-0) at New England Patriots (5-2). The Patriots are on a bit of a roll, having won four of their last five, but the Dolphins are off to their best start in 12 years. Miami has not come close to losing and has given up more than 17 points only once. Headed by Dan Marino, who has already thrown for more than 2,000 yards, the Miami offense should be too much to overcome. (Dolphins by 4).

Cleveland Browns (1-6) at Cincinnati Bengals (1-6). This has not been a vintage year for the Browns. Cincinnati has the better of the two teams, but the Browns' offense should be a good deal better than the Bengals' offense. (Browns by 3).

Denver Broncos (6-1) at Buffalo Bills (0-7). This game may not be the mismatch it appears. The Broncos have been doing it with defense (by scoring twice on fumble returns in the first minute Monday night, they went able to fend off Green Bay, 17-14). The Bills have been struggling, but have a rejuvenated ground game: Greg Bell has run for more than 100 yards in two of the last three games and Joe Ferguson is healthy. (Broncos by 3).

Los Angeles Raiders (4-3). Despite their record, the Raiders continue to win

with late-game heroics, which raises questions about how solid a club it really is, especially on offense. In losing to Kansas City on Sunday, San Diego did not score an offensive touchdown for the first time in five years with Dan Fouts at quarterback. That may have been just a quirk, but the Raiders defense (which held the Chargers to 196 passing yards, their lowest output of the year), has a way of prolonging the agony of many teams. (Raiders by 3).

Pittsburgh Steelers (4-3) at Indianapolis Colts (2-5). It would take their best offensive showing of the season for the Colts to have much of a chance. The Steelers defense is solid throughout, has intercepted at least one pass in each of the last six games and is particularly effective against the run, which is the Colts'

only offensive strength. (Steelers by 4½).

INTERCONFERENCE

San Francisco 49ers (6-1) at Houston Oilers (0-7). While the 49ers lost their first game on Sunday, 30-17 to Pittsburgh, they are no match for the Oilers, who have lost 29 of their last 32. It should only get worse. Houston, with the worst defense in the league, will be facing one of the NFL's top offenses. The Oilers have not outscored more than two touchdowns in a game since the third week of the season. (49ers by 10).

Seattle Seahawks (5-2) at Green Bay Packers (1-6). The Packers are undoubtedly the league's best 1-6 team. Were it not for turnovers Monday night, they would have beaten Denver. Lynn Dickey has completed 14 of 19 passes for 223 yards. (Falcons by 1).

games, and although the Seahawks have won three of their last four, they have given up big chunks of passing yardage lately. Seattle is out running well — 131 and 41 yards in the last two games — and Green Bay is improving steadily against the run. (Seahawks by 2).

MONDAY NIGHT

Los Angeles Rams (4-3) at Atlanta Falcons (3-4). Los Angeles has been getting remarkable production from Jeff Kemp, a young quarterback who doesn't complete a lot of passes but, as a starter in place of the injured Vince Ferragamo, is 3-1 and has no 30-yard-old interception. The Falcons still rely on Steve Bartkowski, among the league's highest-ranking quarterbacks. In the teams' previous meeting, he completed 14 of 19 passes for 223 yards. (Falcons by 1).



Cardinal wide receiver Green. We're not awed anymore.

Anderson Voted Top Pilot in AL

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Sparky Anderson, who guided the Detroit Tigers to the best record in their history and a World Series title, last week was voted the American League's manager of the year by one point over Dick Howser of Kansas City, the Baseball Writers Association of America announced late Thursday.

The dean of American League managers, Anderson received 13 of 28 first-place votes and a total of 96 points.

Howser, who led the Royals to the league's Western Division title, got 11 first-place votes and finished with 95 points.

Billy Gardner of Minnesota got the other four first-place votes and finished third with 48 points.

The balloting, on a 5-3-1 basis, was conducted prior to the playoffs and World Series by two writers from each league city.

"I appreciate it very much, but no manager wins awards — only players win the awards for them," said Anderson.

"I've never seen a last-place team manager win manager of the year. The players win that award for the manager."

"I cherish the award very much, but I cherish it because my players won it for me. My coaches and I will wear this proudly."

Detroit roared to a 35-5 start, the best in major-league history, and became only the third team in history to be in first place every day of the season.

The Tigers never were seriously challenged and went on to finish with a 104-58 record in winning their first Eastern Division title since 1972.

Anderson became the first manager to win world championships in both leagues when his Tigers swept the Royals in the playoffs and then beat San Diego in five games in the World Series. Anderson guided the Cincinnati Reds of the National League to world titles in 1975 and 1976.

The Tigers, second in the East in 1983, acquired relief pitcher Willie Hernandez from Philadelphia during spring training, and that trade seemed to be the last piece missing from Anderson's puzzle.

Shortstop Alan Trammell, right fielder Kirk Gibson and catcher Lance Parrish turned in sparkling seasons, as did starting pitchers Jack Morris, Dan Petry and Milt Wilson, along with Hernandez and fellow reliever Aurelio Lopez.

Anderson, 50, was in his sixth year with the Tigers.

After an undistinguished playing career, he managed in the minors for four years before becoming coach of the San Diego Padres in 1969. He was added to the California Angels coaching staff that October but within days was named manager of Cincinnati. He took the Reds to the pennant in 1970.

Anderson was fired by Cincinnati after the 1978 season, and then took over the Tigers.

Howser's Royals began the season without their top offensive sparkplug, leadoff batter Willie Wilson, serving a suspension for cocaine use, and third baseman George Brett, who was injured.

Kansas City relied on a young pitching staff, overcame injuries and inconsistency and finally fell into a solid team that went 84-78 and won its first division crown since 1980.

Gardner's Twins were not given much of a chance prior to the season. But the young team played well all year and finished tied for second in the West, three games behind the Royals.

Bobby Cox of Toronto got one second-place vote and six thirds for a total of nine points, while California's John McNamara got one second-place vote and one third for a total of four.

They were the only others to receive votes.

This is only the second year in which the BBWAA has made the award. Tony LaRussa of the Chicago White Sox was the American League winner for 1983.

Jim Frey of the Chicago Cubs was named National League manager of the year Wednesday. Tom LaSorda of Los Angeles won in 1983.

Oilers Beat North Stars, 7-5, on Two Late Goals

United Press International

BLOOMINGTON, Minnesota — With less than a minute to play and the score tied, Minnesota goaltender Don Beaupre had every reason to expect overtime. But Glenn Anderson broke the deadlock with 48 seconds left and Paul Coffey scored an empty-netter at the buzzer.

The Oilers beat the North Stars, 7-5, on two late goals.

Anderson skated around the defense and fired a shot that rolled off Beaupre's pad and barely slid over the goal line for his second score of the game. "I thought for sure this game was going into overtime. Who would expect a bad break like that game-winner?" said Beaupre. "I had the puck and then [Minnesota defenseman] Gordie Roberts

and Anderson crashed into me. I saw it, but it was already over the line."

The Oilers are the league's only unbeaten team, so "there's always pressure on us," said Wayne Gretzky, who scored three goals Thursday night (his fifth career hat-trick against Minnesota).

"I think we'll be better as a team this year because we won't have too many easy games."

The North Stars peppered goalie Grant Fuhr in the third period trying to break a 4-4 deadlock, but it was Gretzky who notched the next goal, his third of the game, from the slot at 12:43.

Brian Bellows made it 5-5 at 14:57, slapping Keith Acton's rebound past Fuhr.

The Oilers opened a 3-0 lead in the first period against Beaudry, who had allowed only three goals in his first three games. Gretzky, who had 12 points in three games against the North Stars last year, scored twice, including a short-handed goal.



Goalie Ed Mio thwarted Hartford's Ray Newfield in Thursday's early going, but the Whalers dumped Detroit, 7-3, to open their lead in the NHL's Adams Division to 2 points over Montreal. Hartford is off to a 3-1-1 start this season after finishing last year with a division-worst record of 28-42-10.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Italian Soccer Bribe Case Winds Down
ROME (UPI) — The chief investigator of allegations that bribery was involved in Italy's 1-1 draw with Cameroon in the first round of soccer's 1982 World Cup recommended Friday that the case be dismissed to the legal archives.

Aides said Francesco Palma of the state prosecution office asked the presiding magistrate to slay the proceedings because his interrogation of witnesses had produced no evidence to support the allegations. Should the judge accept the recommendation, the case would in effect be closed as far as Italian law is concerned unless new evidence turns up to justify its being reopened.

The allegation that some Cameroon players took money to guarantee the tie that enabled Italy to advance (Italy eventually won the cup) appeared last month in the weekly magazine Epoca and L'Espresso. It was made by a free-lance journalist, Roberto Chiodi, who is also a consultant for a sporting-goods firm. Chiodi, national coach Enzo Bearzot and 1982 captain Dino Zoff were questioned by Palma on Thursday.

McNamara Named Red Sox Manager
BOSTON (AP) — John McNamara, a former manager of four major-league teams, succeeded Ralph Houk as skipper of the Boston Red Sox late Thursday. McNamara, who signed a two-year pact with the Red Sox, managed the California Angels for the past two years but chose to retire when his contract ran out.

McNamara, 52, has managed 10 years and parts of three other seasons in Oakland, San Diego, Cincinnati and California, with a composite record of 751-805. With California he finished with a 70-92 record in 1983 and improved to 81-81 in 1984. Houk, 65, retired after four years with Boston.

Beck, Booros Share Disney Golf Lead
LAKE BUENA VISTA, Florida (AP) — Chip Beck and Jim Booros carded 8-under-par 64s to share the lead after Thursday's first round of the Walt Disney Classic golf tournament.

Bobby Clampett, Brian Peter Osterhaus and Danny Edwards were a stroke better. The group at 66 included Larry Nelson, Jay Haas, Frank Conner, Gene Sauers and Jay Overton.

SCOREBOARD

Tennis

YOKO GRAND PRIZ
U.S. 4-4, 7-6
Germany, East, 6-3, 6-4
U.S. 4-3, 6-2
U.S. 4-2, 6-3
U.S. 4-1, 6-2
U.S. 4-0, 6-1
U.S. 3-1, 6-2
U.S. 3-0, 6-1
U.S. 2-1, 6-2
U.S. 2-0, 6-1
U.S. 1-1, 6-2
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